

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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NOTICE

Because of priorities in printing, slowness of mail, and other delays incident to the war effort, it may be somewhat difficult to distribute the *Psychological Abstracts* on the first of the month according to schedule. While every effort will be made to maintain the schedule, subscribers are asked to be patient in the face of the delays that may occur from time to time.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

VOL. XVI, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1942

GENERAL

(incl. Statistics)

4612. Aitken, A. C. **Statistical mathematics.** (2nd ed.) New York; Edinburgh: Interscience Publishers; Oliver & Boyd, 1942. Pp. viii + 153. \$1.65.

4613. B[entley], M., B[oring], E. G., & D[allenbach], K. M. **William James: 1842-1910.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 309.—Appreciation, portrait.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4614. Boring, E. G. **Human nature vs. sensation: William James and the psychology of the present.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 310-327.—The author analyzes the reasons for James' dislike of the emphasis placed by psychology upon the study of sensation. James elected to be a psychologist because "he saw in it . . . a means whereby he could remain secure in physiology, where he had had his training and held a post, and yet cultivate philosophy without assuming the full responsibilities of that more difficult discipline." He gradually grew away from the new sensory psychology, however, and it grew away from him (in the period between 1872 and 1890). James was impatient of the trivialities with which sensory psychology concerned itself; he wanted a functional psychology that deals with the whole problem of the individual's adjustment to his environment. Using other examples, e.g. Hocking, Murray, Köhler, the author points out that psychologists with James' type of mind are essentially nativists and phenomenologists and do not seek to reduce the "givens" to other terms. Boring sees this dilemma as a problem of value or motive, not of truth; the phenomenologist has faith in himself and his own observations, while the reductionist mistrusts himself and is always trying to find controls to check his errors. James was introduced to psychology by the reductionists (empiricists), but he could not go along with them in their search for elements.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4615. Edwards, A. S. **Helmet for ataxiameter.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 422.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4616. Fisher, R. A. **New cyclic solutions to problems in incomplete blocks.** *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1942, 11, 290-299.—Solutions are offered for incomplete block designs with emphasis on the orthogonal 9×9 square, the Latin square, and the tetric square.—L. S. Kogan (Rochester).

4617. Geldard, F. A. **Explanation in science.** *Amer. Scientist*, 1942, 30, 202-211.—Scientific explanations are of a nature not uniquely different from scientific descriptions; rather, explanations consist simply of further descriptions. Which descriptions

are to be accepted as satisfactory explanations depends upon the individual's metaphysical presuppositions, as well as the current general scientific setting. Although the scientist will construct explanations primarily with descriptions related to his own observational system, he will not hesitate to go beyond the limits of the circumscribed field and "seek explanation wherever cogency demands."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

4618. Gundlach, R. H. **The Seattle meeting of the Western Psychological Association.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 450.—Summary of business transacted at the 22nd annual meeting held June 26-27, 1942.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4619. Helson, H. **The thirteenth annual meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 447-449.—Summary of business transacted at the meetings held in Providence, R. I., April 17-18, 1942.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4620. Jenness, A. **Operational definitions in social psychology and the social sciences.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 448.—Abstract.

4621. Johnson, H. M. **General rules for predicting the selectivity of a test.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 436-442.—The disadvantages of using the correlation between a test score and the score on the trait which the test is supposed to measure as the criterion of the test's validity are summarized. When the trait to be predicted is the attainment (or failure) of some critical score, or set of contingencies, then a set of alternative 2×2 contingency tables can be constructed. The use and interpretation of such tables in specific situations are considered.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4622. Katz, D. **Psychology.** *Britan. Bk*, 1942, 547-549.—A presentation of current psychological research, particularly in America and in Germany, and especially as affected by the impact of war.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4623. Kelley, T. L. **The fields to which factor analysis applies.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 454.—Abstract.

4624. Langfeld, H. S. **History of the *Psychological Review*.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 444.—Abstract.

4625. MacPhee, H. M. **A simple and inexpensive exposure-apparatus.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 419-421.—Apparatus for exposing memory material.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4626. Maung, K. **Measurement of association in a contingency table with special reference to the pigmentations of hair and eye colours of Scottish school children.** *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1942, 11, 189-223.—The technique for determination of

canonical correlations in a two-way contingency table is developed and specifically applied to hair-eye color relationship. Reference is made to various related functions of the canonical correlation.—*L. S. Kogan* (Rochester).

4627. Moss, F. A. [Ed.] **Comparative psychology.** (Rev. ed.) New York: Prentice-Hall, 1942. Pp. xiv + 404. \$4.00.—The first edition published in 1934 (see VIII: 4970) has been modified by the elimination of the chapters on the functions of the receptors by D. M. Purdy and 'gifted' animals by O. L. Tinkelaugh, and the substitution of new authors for the sections on the neurology of learning (D. G. Marquis replacing S. I. Franz) and theoretical interpretations of learning (K. W. Spence replacing E. C. Tolman). The chapters by E. L. Thorndike, R. H. Waters, R. C. Tryon, and a second chapter by O. L. Tinkelaugh remain undisturbed. Some modifications have been made in the contributions by F. A. Moss and H. S. Liddell. Major revisions have been made in the chapters written by C. P. Stone, P. E. Fields, and W. T. Heron. As in the first edition, a bibliography is appended to each chapter, and there is a final subject and author index.—*E. Gorden* (Brooklyn).

4628. Munn, N. L. The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 446-447.—Summary of papers given at Nashville on April 2-4, 1942.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

4629. Ogden, R. M. Jacob Gould Schurman, 1854-1942. *Science*, 1942, 96, 197.—Obituary.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

4630. Pressey, S. L. The beginning course as a laboratory in applied social psychology. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 464.—Abstract.

4631. Primoff, E. S. Individual correlation and factor analysis. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 474.—Abstract.

4632. Razran, G. S. Current psychological theory in the USSR. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 445-446.—Abstract.

4633. Seashore, R. H. The seventeenth annual meeting of the Midwestern Association. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 449.—Summary of business transacted at the meetings held in St. Louis.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

4634. Starbuck, E. D. Revolution in psychology number three; cortex to hypothalamus. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 446.—Abstract.

4635. Steckel, H. A. The organization of psychiatry for the emergency. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 791-794.—A report of the progress of committees established in 1939 and of succeeding committees of the medical and psychiatric associations.—*R. Goldman* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4636. Steckel, L. C. An inexpensive multiple-use chronoscope unit. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 189-190.—The apparatus is described by reference to a figure; two of its parts may be used for other purposes as well as in the chronoscope.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

4637. Symonds, P. M. A method of training clinical psychologists for child guidance. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 438-439.—Abstract.

4638. Treloar, A. E. **Correlation analysis.** Minneapolis, Minn.: Burgess Publ. Co., 1942. Pp. 64. \$1.50.—This is a revision of Part II of the author's *An outline of biometric analysis* (1936). "The primary object in issuing this book has been to supply students (in the author's course) with a set of notes containing the basic materials presented in the course." The topics covered include: differences and correlation, partial correlation, multiple rectilinear prediction, the correlation ratio, curvilinear regression, the coefficient of contingency, correlation from (2 by m) fold tables, correlation between ranks. Mathematical derivations are given fully; the verbal statements are abbreviated accounts of the methods described.—*J. McV. Hunt* (Brown).

4639. Weiss, P. **Cosmic behaviorism.** *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1942, 51, 345-356.—All naturalism holds that there was a world before there were men, and no human minds before human bodies. "The origin of mind is to be found in and not outside nature." "The mind does not rule the body with an iron hand, nor does it constantly concern itself with practical problems." "Though any truth about the mind has a behavioral expression, the mind remains a mind and not a form of behavior. The fact that a portrait catches the essence of a man does not mean that the man thereby vanishes." "By experimental means we cannot answer all our questions. This, instead of being an occasion for despair, is really an occasion for celebration, for it points up the value of intuition and speculation."—*M. F. Martin* (Richmond Professional Institute).

4640. Williams, J. H. **Lillian Jane Martin: consultant unretired.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 262-264.—This is a brief sketch of the contributions of L. J. Martin to psychology. Today, at the age of 91, she is still practicing as a consulting psychologist. Portrait.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

4641. Witmer, H. L. **Some principles of research in social case work.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1942, 13, 1-12.—The first and basic fact about research is to make explicit what it is that we want to know. The next step is to consider carefully what data are needed and how they are to be secured in answering the proposed question. After this is done, the research worker in case work is confronted with the problem of how to use the data meaningfully. Knowledge of sampling and of other means of avoiding bias is necessary, to be able to judge when differences are large enough to be considered significant.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

[See also abstracts 4664, 4681, 4721.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

4642. Cohn, R. The localization and interpretation of cortical dysfunction by electroencephalography. *Med. Ann. Dist. Columbia*, 1942, 11, 261-263.—Interpretation of EEG requires concurrent clinical

study. This is illustrated by the cases of a patient with a brain tumor, an epileptic, and a schizophrenic.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4643. Dow, R. S. The evolution and anatomy of the cerebellum. *Biol. Rev.*, 1942, 17, 179-220.

4644. Grundfest, H., & Campbell, B. Origin, conduction and termination of impulses in the dorsal spino-cerebellar tract of cats. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1942, 5, 275-294.—*D. B. Lindsley* (Brown).

4645. Kuffler, S. W. Further study on transmission in an isolated nerve-muscle fibre preparation. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1942, 5, 307-322.—*D. B. Lindsley* (Brown).

4646. Lindsley, D. B. Heart and brain potentials of human fetuses in utero. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 412-416.—"Fetal electrocardiograms have been recorded in three cases from the abdominal wall of the mother. A reliable method of recording maternal and fetal EKG's simultaneously, or fetal EKG's alone, has been described. Successful recording of the fetal EKG was accomplished during the fifth month of pregnancy. Simultaneous tracings of maternal and fetal EKG's show independent variability of heart rate. In one case fetal electroencephalograms have been recorded during the seventh and eighth months of pregnancy and have been identified with postnatal EEG's from the pre-central region of the brain."—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

4647. Lubin, A. J., & Price, J. C. Effect of alkalosis and acidosis on cortical electrical activity and blood flow. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1942, 5, 261-268. —Simultaneous recording of cortical potentials and measurement of pial vessel size through a skull window were accomplished in cats during the production of alkalosis and acidosis by means of intravenous injection of chemicals. Normally under pentobarbital sodium anesthesia the electrical activity of the cortex consists of high voltage bursts of 7-10 per second waves. These were not modified by degrees of acidosis sufficient to cause a change in respiratory rate; however, with higher (near-fatal) degrees of acidosis, low voltage fast waves (11-16 per second) appeared, and the 7-10 per second rhythms were abolished. Likewise, degrees of alkalosis sufficient to cause a modification (slowing) of respiratory rate and sometimes twitching and muscular hyperirritability, produced no change in the cortical potentials; greater degrees of alkalosis abolished all activity. Although acidosis produced dilatation of pial arteries and alkalosis a constriction, these changes were not related to changes in cortical potentials. The results do not support the suggestion of Davis and Wallace that slow waves following hyperventilation are due to vasoconstriction and cerebral anemia. The change in CO₂ tension rather than the hydrogen ion concentration is responsible for electrocortical changes.—*D. B. Lindsley* (Brown).

4648. Monnier, M. Ermüdung des Nervensystems. (Fatigue of the nervous system.) *Praxis*, 1941, 30, 791.—Abstract.

4649. Mufson, J. A., & Chodoff, P. Convulsions in Paget's disease; electroencephalographic observations. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1942, 16, 762-771.—2 cases of osteitis deformans with involvement of the skull, convulsions, and EEG's characteristic of epilepsy are presented. The only child of the first patient developed frank epilepsy in early life. The wife, with a probable mild predisposition and no exciting cause, escaped overt manifestations. Of the 2 children of the second patient, one had a borderline, the other a normal tracing. Neither had epileptic symptoms. 5 patients with osteitis deformans but no convulsions, whose family histories were negative for epilepsy, had no dysrhythmia, and their children's tracings were normal. These studies suggest that in osteitis deformans a local factor in the absence of a hereditary tendency is insufficient to produce seizures. The way in which the changes of Paget's disease lower the convulsive threshold is unknown; possibilities are compression of the cortex, cerebral arteriosclerosis, or metabolic disorder.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

4650. Pacella, B. L., & Barrera, S. E. Some considerations of the electroencephalogram in the "convulsive state" (electrically induced seizures). *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 125-129.—In the administration of convulsive shock therapy by means of the application of an electric current definite EEG changes are encountered subsequent to individual convulsions or to a series of convulsions. The changes are in the nature of the "development of slow 2 to 4 cycle per second waves of moderate to high voltage appearing either at random or in a continuous series for interrupted periods of time. These patterns resemble closely the patterns observed in association with metrazol-induced convulsions and those ordinarily seen in convulsive disorders as 'epilepsy'." Evaluations were made of threshold voltages required to produce a generalized convulsion in two groups of patients, and it was found that the brain of the epileptic did not show a lower threshold of excitability to the electric current than did that of the average non-epileptic patient. Electrically induced convulsions were followed by spontaneous seizures of both grand mal and petit mal type.—*R. M. Stogdill* (Columbus, Ohio).

4651. Rubin, M. A., & Turner, E. Blood sugar level and influence of hyperventilation on slow activity in electroencephalogram. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1942, 50, 270-272.—One physically healthy schizophrenic patient was observed on 10 different occasions over a period of 10 weeks, hyperventilation records at various blood sugar levels being obtained. Lowering blood sugar below 120 mg % may influence the response of the EEG to hyperventilation. Consequently it is advisable to keep blood sugar at a level of 120 mg % when the EEG is recorded during overventilation.—*H. Peak* (Randolph-Macon).

4652. Strauss, H. Electroencephalographic studies; a method for differential diagnosis of abnormal electroencephalograms. *J. Mt Sinai Hosp. N. Y.*,

1942, 9, 17-22.—Irregular delta activity may be indicated by percent delta-time and by an "abnormality index" in which time is multiplied by highest voltage and divided by lowest delta frequency. Eleven electrodes were used with a number of subjects; 6 types of record were noted on the basis of symmetry of readings from points on either side of head, and of abnormal delta times. Highly abnormal records were associated with active types of pathology, as fast growing tumors; asymmetrical records were found only with cerebral lesions.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4653. Trowbridge, E. H., Jr., & Finley, K. H. The electroencephalogram and pneumoencephalogram in non-focal neurological disorders. *Amer. J. Roentgenol.*, 1942, 47, 699-702.—With 68 patients suspected of neurological disorder, abnormal EEG's were as frequent in cases with normal as in cases with abnormal pneumoencephalograms. Slow activity was common in cases showing dilated ventricles. Normal EEG was found for some cases showing cortical atrophy, but never in cases with dilated ventricles, even without cortical atrophy. It is concluded that the EEG may be an adjunct to, but not a substitute for, pneumoencephalography.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

[See also abstracts 4634, 4657, 4693, 4712, 4713, 4733, 4747, 4760, 4764, 4765.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

4654. Ardenne, M. v. Ein einfacher Versuch über Nachbilder im menschlichen Auge beim Dämmerungssehen. (A simple experiment on afterimages in the human eye during scotopic vision.) *Z. phys. chem. Unterr.*, 1940, 53, 50-51.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Scotopic afterimages are quite different from photopic ones. They remain about 1/3 sec. with unchanged vividness and then disappear almost instantaneously. When a light is rotated, a series of lights is seen which breaks off suddenly. The significance of this phenomenon for the perception of distant objects is pointed out.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

4655. Berger, C. A comparison, under different degrees of brightness, of minimum visual distances of two luminous points and of a broken circle. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 354-370.—The problem of the present study was to determine the relationship between data on the resolving power of the eye obtained by using the Landolt type of circle and by using two points. In both cases the test objects were luminous and appeared upon a uniform black background. The threshold was determined by the method of limits; 6 different light intensities were used. It was found that with both test objects the minimum visual angle increases with an increase in intensity, varying from 27.7 sec. of arc at intensity 17.5 (lux) to 64.9 sec. at intensity 1476.8, for the right eye of one *O*, for the broken circle. Comparable figures for this *O* for the two dots are 160.1 and 211.9 sec. of arc. SD's varied irregularly for the two test

objects, indicating about the same reliability. The curves showing the dependency of the minimum visual distance upon illumination are different in shape for the two test objects. It is concluded that the continuous decrease in the resolving power of the eye, contrary to increase of 'visual acuity' with increased illumination, is due to the use of self-luminous test objects. The data are considered theoretically, and recommendations for the use of terms are made.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4656. Berger, C. A comparison of "minimum visual distances" between two luminous points and a broken circle under different degrees of brightness. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 500-501.—Abstract.

4657. Bethe, A. Wie kann man sich die Transformierung eines kontinuierlichen Lichtreizes in eine Reihe rhythmischer Aktionsströme vorstellen? (How can the transformation of a continuous light stimulus into a series of rhythmic action potentials be represented?) *Pflüg. Arch. Physiol.*, 1941, 244, 583-591.—(Biol. Abstr. XVI: 6849).

4658. Boring, E. G. The psychology of perception: its importance in the war effort. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 423-435.—After pointing out that much of the data being accumulated by experimentalists working on perceptual problems of a martial type must of necessity be kept secret, the author states briefly some of the problems that have proved to be significant and summarizes some of the evidence that is already available. The fields chiefly considered are the visual (including both normal perception and camouflage) and the auditory. In conclusion it is emphasized that despite the lack of precise information, it is known that much valuable research is being carried on in the field of perception.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4659. Brock, F. W. The fusion range in stereoscopic vision. Parts V, VI, & VII. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1942, 33, 749-750, 768; 777-779; 807, 824.—Part V discusses fusion of identical or nearly identical images, with suppression of unocular images outside the fusion range; Part VI considers factors in depth perception; Part VII summarizes the series. (See also XVI: 4258).—D. J. Shaad (Lawrence, Kansas).

4660. Burri, C. Process of learning simultaneous binocular vision. *Arch. Ophthal., Chicago*, 1942, 28, 235-244.—The concept of a fusion faculty is giving way to recognition that fusion is developed through a learning process. Learning curves are presented for 5 cases with different types of squint who developed binocular vision. The curves show the distance deviation plotted against the number of months of training and have the characteristics of typical learning curves. A sixth case failed to develop fusion, and this is evident from his irregular, essentially horizontal curve. Not merely the action of the ocular muscles, but maturational and intellectual factors as well determine the individual's development of binocular vision, and he can be helped by good teaching methods.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

4661. Cotzin, M. The role of audible frequencies in the perception of obstacles by the blind. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 503-504.—Abstract.

4662. Dimmick, F. L. The Inter-Society Color Council color aptitude test. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 502.—Abstract.

4663. Dunlap, K., & Loken, R. D. Anomalies of color vision. *Science*, 1942, 96, 251-252.—In order to explain certain anomalies of color vision, a description is given of the kinds of discriminations required of individuals reading color charts, e.g. the Stilling and Ishihara tests.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

4664. Edwards, E. P. Are percepts in the brain? *Aust. J. Psychol. Phil.*, 1942, 20, 46-75.—Attention is called to Bertrand Russell's proposition that percepts are located in the brain. If this be true the evidence for it is untenable, and it in turn becomes untenable. Percepts are in two classes: (1) those which are perceived by the majority and can be correlated with percepts that are perceived through other senses; (2) those of which the above cannot be maintained. Percepts of class 1 are called real in ordinary life; confusion comes when epistemologists ask if they actually are real. Illusions, such as the Müller-Lyer, do not correlate with other sense percepts, hence are in class 2. If one sticks to empirical facts no problems arise; when problems do arise which cannot be solved by the methods of science, they result from the failure to guard against one or more misleading words.—D. T. Spoerl (American International College).

4665. Gehrke, E. Neue Versuche zur physiologischen Optik. (New experiments in physiological optics.) *Z. tech. Phys.*, 1940, 21, 292-295. Also *Phys. Z.*, 1940, 41, 540-543; and *Verh. dtsch. phys. Ges.*, 1940, 21, 37.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] New procedures are described which show that in monocular as well as binocular vision size perception is related to space perception. With actual size kept unchanged, objects seen in the foreground are perceived as small, those seen in the background as large. The phenomenon may be increased by such visual factors as brilliance and reduced by such other activities as reading.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

4666. Granath, L. P., Herget, C. M., & Hardy, J. D. The Weber-Fechner and Granit-Harper laws for heat sensation. *Phys. Rev.*, 1940, 57, 1059.—Abstract.

4667. Haig, C., & Patek, A. J., Jr. The relation between dark adaptation and the level of vitamin A in the blood. *J. clin. Invest.*, 1942, 21, 377-383.—With 37 S's, aged 20-45, sex and age were not found to affect final (lowest) threshold or adaptation time, the time in dark to reach a fixed threshold. With 44 S's, it was found that vitamin A blood level may vary 50% in a week, in striking contrast to the relative constancy of the dark adaptation function. For comparative purposes, blood and adaptation tests were given at one time to 14 normals, 18 cases of cirrhosis of the liver, and 7 cases with other diseases. A scatter diagram including all S's, shows considerable relation between vitamin A and adaptation time, and a smaller relation between vitamin A and threshold. However, when cirrhotic and normal groups are separated, this relation disappears, the relationship being due to cirrhotics having both poorer adaptation and lower vitamin A than normals.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4668. Hammon, J. The function of binocular vision. Parts I & II. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1942, 33, 721-724; 833-837.—Part I consists of a brief presentation of the anatomical relationships of the bony orbits and position of the eyeballs; Part II indicates a laboratory method for measuring eye movements with changes of fixation under varying conditions of binocular vision.—D. J. Shaad (Lawrence, Kansas).

4669. Harriman, P. L. Hypnotic induction of color vision anomalies: II. Results on two other tests of color blindness. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 81-92.—Data secured with the Holmgren color test and the pseudo-isochromatic plates from subjects in whom hypnotically induced color anomalies were present are reported. This evidence, along with evidence obtained with the Jensen and the Ishihara tests, previously reported, allows the conclusion "that color vision anomalies can definitely be produced through hypnosis and that the responses may be interpreted by reference to the nature of the hypnotic instructions. In other words, it is possible to induce a profound change in the subjects' attitudinal behavior, though it appears doubtful whether sensory content is actually changed."—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

4670. Karlin, J. E. The factorial isolation of the primary auditory abilities. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 453-454.—Abstract.

4671. Köhler, W., Wallach, H., & Cartwright, D. Two theories of visual speed. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 93-109.—This is a detailed consideration of the theory of visual speed proposed by J. F. Brown and discussed in several preceding papers. Brown's theory is rejected and an alternative one proposed. The authors' theory takes account of spatial factors, whereas Brown's formulation regarded them as of minor importance.—C. N. Cofer (George Washington).

4672. Kraskin, L. H. Emotions and their effect on body function. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1942, 19, 290-303.—Ocular difficulties may represent emotional conflicts. Clinical experience confirms this view. In discussing Kraskin's paper, R. M. Hall remarks that the psychological tests being given at Randolph Field were partly designed to reveal the influence of emotional factors on visual efficiency.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

4673. Kühl, A. Zur Erklärung der Änderung der Sehschärfe mit der Beleuchtung und des absoluten Sehschärfemaximums. (Explanation of the change in visual acuity with illumination and of the absolute maximum of visual acuity.) *Z. ophthal. Opt.*, 1940,

28, 33-39.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Schober recently found an absolute maximum of visual acuity of $S = 2.45$. From this figure a diameter of the single retinal cone of 1.9μ was derived. According to Kühl this diameter measure is not valid. "The measurement of visual acuity with variable illumination is in reality a determination of the surface sensitivity for a fixed contrast, depending on the illumination. This changes with high intensities into the determination of the contrast sensitivity of a cone element with increasing illumination, and reaches its absolute maximum at a brightness density of $U \approx 0.1$ sb."—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

4674. Livingston, P. C. The examination of night visual capacity in relation to flying. *Brit. J. Surg.*, 1942, 29, 330-345.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author advises a binocular test. An instrument used by the RAF which tests six persons at one time is described. A series of test objects are to be named and copied. Illumination is controlled by a rheostat. There are 32 stimuli, and each correct response earns one point credit. About 3% of the cases score 30 or more, the peak of the distribution is at about 20. Since the night sky usually has some illumination, the eye is rarely completely dark adapted. The use of oxygen even at relatively low altitudes greatly improves night vision. The use of dark goggles in the ready room is advised in order that night flights be started with some degree of dark adaptation.—C. Pfaffman (U. S. Naval Reserve).

4675. Luckiesh, M., & Moss, F. K. The ability to see low contrasts at night. *J. Aero. Sci.*, 1942, 9, 261-263.—A low-contrast test chart parallels most closely blackout conditions. Data summarize 150 monocular examinations made with the A.M.A. test chart illuminated to brightnesses of 10 and .01 foot-lamperts. The spread among subjects' scores was almost doubled by reducing brightness. Correlation between scores on the fully illuminated and those on the poorly illuminated test chart was .74. Of subjects with identical acuity on the fully illuminated chart, some did twice as well under low illumination as others.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4676. Mead, L. C., & Kennedy, J. L. The influence of size of test stimuli in the measurement of stereopsis. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 502.—Abstract.

4677. Miller, V. L. The critical frequency limen for visual flicker in children between the ages of six and eighteen. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 26, 3-55.—The study attempts to answer questions pertaining to the critical frequency limen for children as related to age and maturity, sex, diurnal variations, practice, effect of reflected and transmitted light, loss of sleep, and certain other factors. For some children, loss of sleep slightly retards the increase in the level of the critical frequency limen normal with practice, while it shows no noticeable effect in others; the last three hours of sleep seem more critical than the first three hours. For some

individuals loss of sleep in no way disturbs the normal decrease in variability with practice. Diurnal variations are small and show no consistent trend for boys. The critical frequency in general is higher for boys than for girls. Apparatus is described.—F. M. Teagarden (Pittsburgh).

4678. Oldham, H., Roberts, L. J., MacLennan, K., & Schlutz, F. W. Dark adaptation of children in relation to dietary levels of vitamin A. *J. Pediat.*, 1942, 20, 740-752.—When 168 children were divided into 3 socio-economic levels known to have widely different vitamin A intake, mean rod thresholds were almost identical. Subnormal dark adaptation was found in equal frequency within each group; vitamin A intake did not correlate with adaptation readings. When, however, 50 matched pairs of S's were selected from the lowest A-intake group, and one set was supplied with a supplement of vitamin A for 9 weeks, a slight but significant difference favored the experimental set; 11 experimental and 6 control S's improved in adaptation, the effect of the vitamin being most pronounced with S's whose original thresholds were subnormal.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4679. Pascal, J. I. Parallactic angle in binocular depth perception. *Arch. Ophthal.*, Chicago, 1942, 28, 258-262.—Parallel version movements and movements of divergence or convergence are both involved when the parallactic angle is changed by shifting fixation. If movements are all considered positive when in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative when in the opposite direction, the resultant parallactic angle represents the algebraic difference between the angular movements of the two eyes from the position of parallelism. A change in parallactic angle of 5 to 12 seconds of arc is normally adequate for depth perception. The U. S. Army and Navy Air Corps reject those for whom 12 seconds is inadequate. Differences in inter-pupillary distance are also a factor. When tests are made at a standard distance of 6 meters, a linear displacement of 35 mm., which is the limit for acceptance, produces a slightly larger parallactic angle for an individual with a wider interpupillary distance.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

4680. Prescott, B. D. The psychological analysis of light and color. *Occup. Ther.*, 1942, 21, 135-146.—"This review recognizes that the reactions of plants, animals and humans to light and color are many and varied. Some investigations present favorable results, others inconclusive, or unfavorable. In any event, only a beginning has been made in understanding the true role of light and color in every day thinking and acting, but with further and constant research greater progress lies ahead."—J. E. Zerga (U. S. Employment Service).

4681. Riggs, L. A. A technique for recording retinal action potentials from the human eye. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 505.—Abstract.

4682. Sabine, P. E. On estimating the percentage loss of useful hearing. *Trans. Amer. Acad. Ophthalm. Otolaryng.*, 1942, 46, 179-196.—Complete inability

to hear speech voiced as loudly as possible is taken as 100% loss; normal hearing is taken as zero. Weightings for intermediate points are assigned in the light of experimental evidence which indicates that the first 10-decibel loss is negligible for speech, while each further 10-decibel loss is a greater loss than the preceding. Weightings for loss are smaller in the 2048-4096 frequency band than in bands between 512 and 2048, in order to emphasize the frequency bands of most importance for speech. Hearing loss is discussed in relation to occupational success.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4683. Sená, J. A. *La vision de los colores.* (Color vision.) *Diá méd., B. Aires*, 1942, 14, 245-249.—Physiology, physics, and chemistry of color are reviewed. Congenital color blindness, varieties due to retinal or neural changes, and temporary states caused by intense stimulation or drugs such as picric acid are discussed. Tests described include Holmgren's worsteds, colored pencils, Green's colored beads, Polack's strips, and Stilling's and Ishihara's plates. Nagel's anomaloscope, with which the subject sets a light mixture to equal a standard, discerns type of color blindness.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4684. Shepard, C. F. *A new special-purpose vision test.* *Optom. Wkly*, 1942, 33, 780-781.—The test consists in locating correctly the black dot in each of 3 clusters of 5 discs which are crossed by oblique or vertical black and white stripes. The test discriminates among individuals having normal vision according to the Snellen charts, making it possible to select those having the best visual acuity.—D. J. Shaad (Lawrence, Kansas).

4685. Thurlow, W. R. *Binaural interaction and the nature of pitch perception.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 503.—Abstract.

4686. Thurstone, L. L. *Experimental and factorial study of perceptual dynamics.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 452-453.—Abstract.

4687. Wallach, H. *The double function of monocular lines in binocular depth perception.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 501.—Abstract.

4688. Weigel, R. G., & Knoll, O. H. *Neue Untersuchungen über Schwellenwerte.* (New investigations on threshold values.) *Licht*, 1940, 10, 179-185.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The absolute threshold was determined on 4 observers in complete darkness; the differential threshold, with illuminated surrounds; and the perception threshold, with reduced exposure and chromatic light. The findings agree with those of other experimenters. The effect of reduced exposure was determined in the range of 0.1-1.0 sec. In accordance with the Purkinje phenomenon the threshold is highest for red, lowest for blue. The light energy required for threshold intensity at 510 m μ and at a visual angle of 1° is 2×10^{-10} W/cm 2 .—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

[See also abstracts 4614, 4738, 4764, 4818, 4850, 4859, 4974, 4978, 5022.]

LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

4689. Arieff, A. J., & Yacorzynski, G. K. *Deterioration of patients with organic epilepsy.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 49-55.—27 patients with organic epilepsy were tested with the Stanford-Binet test at intervals varying from 1 to 9 years. An average decrease of 6 IQ points was obtained between the first and last tests. Patients with non-organic epilepsy showed no such decrease in intelligence test scores. Four patients who were tested more than twice showed progressive deterioration.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4690. Bell, H. M. *Rest pauses in motor learning as related to Snoddy's hypothesis of mental growth.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 54, No. 1. Pp. 38.—Snoddy's proposal that learning is characterized by early primary growth (a positive function of time interpolated between learning trials and resistant to loss) occurring between practice periods, and later secondary growth (enhanced by the reduction of interpolated time and subject to loss over time intervals) occurring during practice periods, is tested. The Koerth pursuit rotor was employed; 457 subjects participated. Gains in score occurred when rest intervals were interpolated early in learning, but the results showed no agreement with Snoddy's claim that primary growth is a continuous function of time. Later learning was more unstable and lost over long periods of time, but the loss was not found to be proportional to the amount of interpolated time. A theory accounting for the facts is substituted for that of Snoddy. It is proposed that "true learning," then, is obtained learning plus the difference between interference and warming up."—D. G. Ryans (Cooperative Test Service).

4691. Berger, A. *Test construction and IQ constancy.* *J. except. Child*, 1942, 8, 109-111.—IQ fluctuations may be caused by the following factors inherent in the tests themselves: (1) Different tests result in different IQ's for the same individual; (2) the same test, given at different age levels, may involve entirely different test items; (3) the variability of the groups upon which the test was standardized may have been different.—W. F. Madden (Middlebury).

4692. Biel, W. C. *Intentional and unintentional learning as they affect retention of nonsense syllables.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 498-499.—Abstract.

4693. Burrow, T., & Galt, W. *Varying aspects of attention as indicated by electroencephalographic recordings.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 505-506.—Abstract.

4694. Dashiell, J. F. *An organizing procedure in rote memorizing.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 481.—Abstract.

4695. Gellhorn, E., Kesslar, M., & Minatoya, H. *Influence of metrazol, insulin hypoglycemia, and electrically induced convulsions on re-establishment*

of inhibited conditioned reflexes. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1942, 50, 260-262.—17 rats were conditioned to jump from one compartment to another at the sound of a bell. The CR was then inhibited by non-reinforcement. The animals were subjected to metrazol convulsions, electro-shock, or insulin coma. Unlike controls these experimental animals showed return of the CR. This suggests that these therapeutic measures have the common function of removing inhibitory processes.—*H. Peak* (Randolph-Macon).

4696. Girden, E. The dissociation of blood pressure conditioned responses under erythroidine. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 219-231.—This investigation is concerned with autonomic responses established in the drug-state, particularly with the development of blood pressure changes in the dog when a light presented to the eye is temporally associated with a momentary shock to the paw. Blood pressure records measured in centimeter units as a function of seconds are graphically shown. Although a blood pressure component was involved in the conditioning trials during the drug-state, "all elements of the drug-state CR are completely repressed upon recovery from the drug."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesey).

4697. Girden, E. The function of the motor mechanism in learning and "excited emotion." *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 479-480.—Abstract.

4698. Hankins, F. H. Is our innate national intelligence declining? *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 47, 25-31.—Discussed are the indications which clearly point toward adverse selective tendencies in the American population as regards innate capacity to learn. These seem to be associated with prominent traits of our social order. Selection works most rapidly where the following conditions are joined together: upward mobility of those possessed of superior mental capacity, assortative mating of persons of similar mental level, and differential survival rates among the different socio-economic levels of the population.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4699. Harlow, H. F. Sign differentiated responses to two attributes of a stimulus by rhesus monkeys. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 494-495.—Abstract.

4700. Harris, J. D. A gradient of pseudo-conditioning. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 479.—Abstract.

4701. Harton, J. J. Time estimation in relation to goal organization and difficulty of tasks. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 63-69.—Three types of tasks were required of the 32 male subjects: (1) One long mental maze was learned; the time used in learning this maze was allowed for each of the other 2 tasks. This was the one-goal task. (2) A series of short mental mazes was learned until the allotted time was used up; this was a many-goal but less difficult task. (3) Short mazes were learned, but all had to be remembered until the end of the period. This was a many-goal but more difficult task. Task 1 was

estimated to consume a shorter time than either of the other tasks, while tasks 2 and 3 yielded time estimates which were not reliably different. There is a discussion of other factors than number of goals which might have led to the above results.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

4702. Heidbreder, E. Perceptual and intellectual factors in the production of concepts. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 497-498.—Abstract.

4703. Irwin, F. W., & Mintzer, M. G. Effect of differences in instructions and motivation upon measures of the level of aspiration. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 400-406.—The present study was undertaken to determine the effect of the form of the instructions upon *S*'s level of aspiration. 40 women university students were the *S*'s. The task was to hit the bull's-eye of a cork target with a feathered dart from a distance of 15 ft. There were 10 *S*'s in each of 4 subgroups: they were strongly (informed that scores would be made public) or weakly (informed they were just practicing) motivated, and the instruction regarding aspiration called for either a statement of what *S* expected to do or of what she hoped to do on the next trial. The results are stated in terms of discrepancy scores (the difference between the aspiration statement and the immediately preceding performance score). It was found that the instructions failed to produce a reliable difference in the discrepancy scores for the weakly and strongly motivated groups; the mean scores were 18.8 ± 17.6 and 22.7 ± 23.1 respectively. The differences in instructions for the statement of aspiration, on the contrary, produced significantly different discrepancy scores, the 'expect' groups' mean score being 6.45 ± 11.0 and the 'hope' groups' mean score being 35.05 ± 18.0 . The importance of instruction in studies of aspiration is discussed.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

4704. James, W. T. A study of the effect of nutritional deficiency on conditioned reactions in dogs. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 478.—Abstract.

4705. Jenkins, M. D. Case studies of negro children of Binet IQ at or above 160. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 472.—Abstract.

4706. Jones, M. R. Effects of phenobarbital on learning and retention. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 480.—Abstract.

4707. Katona, G. The rôle of the order of presentation in learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 328-353.—"The following problem was raised: under what conditions and for what purposes is one temporal order of learning two related materials equivalent to the reverse order, and under what conditions and for what purposes is one order superior to the reverse order? When both learning processes consisted of memorization, no significant differences were found between the sequences AB and BA in the strength of the facilitating and inhibitory influences. For certain important ways of testing, the two sequences of learning were equivalent. When one of the learning processes was characterized by

the understanding of a well-organized material (A) and the other by the acquisition of enumerated information (B), then the learning of B was facilitated to a greater extent in the sequence AB than in the sequence BA. The positive transfer effect from A to B consisted in a more appropriate way of organizing the second related learning material. The sequence in which understanding comes first was found to be superior to the reverse sequence, both when reproduction of information and when intelligent mastery of a body of knowledge were considered."—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4708. Kellogg, W. N. Acceleration and retardation of the rate of conditioning by relevant reflex behavior. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 478.—Abstract.

4709. Lehman, H. C. Man's most creative years: then and now. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 447-448.—Abstract.

4710. Long, L., & Welch, L. Factors affecting efficiency of inductive reasoning. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1942, 10, 252-264.—Two tests of inductive reasoning, graded in difficulty, were given to children varying in age from 8 to 15 years. The composite test involved a variety of inductive problems ranging from an elementary type of association to situations covered by Mill's *Joint method of agreement and difference*. The joint method test began with the joint method situation. Difficulty was increased by making changes of a quantitative and qualitative type. The former refer to increases in the number of antecedents, and to a variation of the proportion of positive and negative instances in a problem. Qualitative changes refer to shifts in the abstractness of the concepts that were used in the reasoning situations. It was found that the quantitative changes introduced in the composite test were so elementary that performance was not affected. When the qualitative changes were superimposed upon the quantitative, a definite drop in the scores occurred. The results of the joint method test show that both types of change will cause a decrease in score. The decrement produced by increasing the abstractness of the concepts was greater than that produced by increasing the number of antecedents.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

4711. Margaret, A. Influence of active participation in a social group upon expressed level of aspiration. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 477.—Abstract.

4712. Malmo, R. B. Interference factors in delayed response in monkeys after removal of frontal lobes. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1942, 5, 295-308.—Delayed response performance ability was demonstrated in two monkeys after bilateral removal of frontal association areas providing the 10 second delay interval was one of darkness. Interpolation of a lighted period during the delay interval reduced post-operative scores to chance performance. Only one of the animals was tested both pre- and post-operatively; preoperative scores with and without interpolated light during the delay interval were significantly greater than chance, whereas post-operatively only the dark delay period gave success-

ful performance. Poor performance during light interpolation cannot be accounted for in terms of increased activity. The results refute Jacobsen's hypothesis that immediate memory is functionally localized in the frontal lobes. The operated animal becomes more susceptible to retroactive inhibition.—D. B. Lindsley (Brown).

4713. Malmo, R. B., & Kleinsasser, A. J. Interference factors in delayed response in monkeys after removal of the frontal lobes. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 492-493.—Abstract.

4714. McClelland, D. C. Habit reversal in serial verbal discrimination learning. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 496-497.—Abstract.

4715. Mursell, J. L. How to budget practice time. *Bus. Educ. World*, 1942, 22, 573-576.—(Educ. Abstr. VII: 883).

4716. Peak, H. Koch's method of learning code reception. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 495.—Abstract.

4717. Peterson, D. A. Determination of relative amounts of punishment in learning. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 453.—Abstract.

4718. Philip, B. R. Repetitive and alternative responses and sequences of errors in the discrimination of color mass. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 202-218.—Twelve graduate students were required to judge whether blue or purple predominated in presentations of cards that contained 105 dots colored in these two hues. The stimulus-cards were prepared so as to represent four degrees of difficulty, i.e. difference in the number of dots apportioned to the two colors. The experimental plan provided for presentations in which the predominating hues were alternated as well as for repetitive presentations of a predominating hue. Error percentages as a function of position in repetitive and alternate presentations are exhibited graphically. Total frequency of sequences of errors corresponds to a Poisson series.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

4719. Philip, B. R., & Peixotto, H. E. Generalization: absolute and relative. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 498.—Abstract.

4720. Prentice, W. C. H. Retroactive inhibition and the interruption of tasks. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 496.—Abstract.

4721. Preston, M. G. Use of the coefficient of correlation in the study of the D-score for the level of aspiration. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 442-446.—This is a statistical analysis of the difficulties implicit in handling discrepancy scores (difference between stated aspiration of *S* and his actual test performance) by the product-moment correlation procedure. The difficulty rests essentially upon the different variabilities of individuals at different performance levels.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4722. Pronko, N. H., & Kellogg, W. N. Reflex mechanisms and the ease of conditioning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 371-384.—In conditioning experiments, it is difficult to judge of the effect of the usual CS, e.g. a buzzer, but the intensity of an electric shock can be adjusted so as always to produce

a constant amount of flexion. In order to measure the intensity of the CS, the 'shock-shock' method was worked out. 8 mature dogs were conditioned in the right-rear foot, but 4 received the conditioned shock-stimuli in the left-front foot (diagonal) and 4 in the right front-foot (homolateral). US was a make-break shock, .2 sec. duration, with the intensity adjusted to produce a flexion of 4 in. The CS was an AC shock of 1000 cycles, presented for 2 sec., the last .2 sec. coinciding with the US. After habituation, the S's were given paired stimulations in groups of 100 trials, a control series of 10 trials with the CS presented alone preceding each test group in order to measure the retention. Each animal received half his trials under a hypnotic dose of Nembutal, the remainder in the normal state. The 'shock-shock' method was found superior to the 'buzz-shock' method in the diagonally trained group, inferior in the homolateral group. The retention of previously learned CR's was also inferior in this group. The reason for the difference is discussed theoretically. There is a loss of conditioning efficiency under Nembutal.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

4723. Pronko, N. H., & Kellogg, W. N. The phenomenon of the muscle-twitch in flexion conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 232-238.—Two types of conditioned response are found to occur when a shock-shock conditioning technique is used, one shock being delivered to the fore paw of dogs and the other to a hind paw. The two kinds of response are distinguished by differences as regards latency, magnitude of response, and increase in frequency as a function of practice. The fact that the type of response which is characterized by briefer latency and smaller magnitude is rarely observed when the buzz-shock technique is utilized, is taken to signify that the double response depends upon the presentation of both conditioned and unconditioned stimuli in the same modality of sense.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

4724. Rohrer, J. H. The test intelligence of Osage Indians. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 99-105.—Average IQ's of children of Osage Indian blood are above 100 (as measured by the Goodenough and Otis tests), with no correlation apparent between degree of Osage blood and test intelligence. "The fact that the test intelligence of the Osage group is not inferior to that of the white population suggests that the general inferiority of American Indians in test intelligence is not due to ethnological but to cultural factors."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

4725. Seward, J. P. Reward vs. cul de sac as factors in maze discrimination. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 443.—Abstract.

4726. Shurrager, P. S., & Shurrager, H. C. Validity of averaging-out practice effect in learning nonsense syllables by the ascending-descending presentation method. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 480-481.—Abstract.

4727. Stewart, L. C. Relation of length of list to number of repetitions required to learn to com-

pletion lists of nonsense syllables varying in length from 16 to 32. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 481.—Abstract.

4728. Thorndike, R. L., & Gallup, G. H. Verbal intelligence of the American adult. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 470-471.—Abstract.

4729. Tossutti, H. Companion dog training; a practical manual on systematic obedience: dog training in word and picture. New York: Orange Judd Publ. Co., 1942. Pp. 226. \$2.00.—The first half of the book gives specific instructions for teaching general obedience, as behavior on the leash and stopping on signal. The remainder is devoted to jumping, tracking, and correction of bad habits. Photos illustrate right and wrong methods. The book stresses simple commands, patience, and regularity of reward and punishment—the latter delivered through a training collar or throwing chain, but never whipping.—H. Schlosberg (Brown).

4730. Waters, R. H. Degree of learning and proactive inhibition in retention. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 495-496.—Abstract.

4731. Weinstein, B. Stanford-Binet intelligence test type performance by a rhesus monkey. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 471-472.—Abstract.

4732. Woodward, P. An experimental study of transfer of training in motor learning. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 481-482.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 4625, 4754, 4755, 4772, 4780, 4790, 4798, 4817, 4829, 4862, 4924, 4928, 5015, 5028, 5062, 5064, 5065.]

MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

4733. Beach, F. A. Functions of the cerebral cortex in the mating behavior of female rats. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 492.—Abstract.

4734. Brody, E. G. Genetic basis of spontaneous activity in the albino rat. *Comp. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 17, No. 5. Pp. 24.—The extent to which activity in revolving drums is predictable from genetic analysis is investigated by a study of results from selective breeding of active and inactive rats through 29 generations (Rundquist's strains) and strain crosses and back crosses within the F_1 and F_2 generations. Activity was measured in terms of the mean number of revolutions in a 15-day period. Selective breeding until the 29th generation led to a marked decrease in the mean activity and variability of inactive strains but not in the active strains. Active rats were apparently eliminated from the inactive strains but not inactive rats from the active strains. Cross matings between the F_1 and F_2 generations demonstrate that "the two strains differ with respect to a single gene rather than with respect to multiple factors. . . . The gene apparently behaves as a dominant in the males and as a recessive in the females. . . . Environmental factors evidently obscure the segregation in some of the crosses. . . . The gene which determines inactivity

must act as an inhibitor since none of the matings within the inactive strain produce active offspring, but, on the other hand, active strain matings produce individuals which vary from extreme inactivity to extreme activity."—N. L. Munn (Vanderbilt).

4735. Brown, R. R. The effect of morphine upon the Rorschach pattern in post-addicts. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 512-513.—Abstract.

4736. Crespi, L. P. Quantitative variation of incentive and performance in the white rat. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 442-443.—Abstract.

4737. Draper, G. The emotional component of the ulcer susceptible constitution. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1942, 16, 633-658.—This study of 80 male peptic-ulcer patients shows that their psychological pattern is as characteristic as their morphological and physiological pattern. They are linear, vagotonic, androgynic, intelligent, and futilely dynamic. The essential emotional factors are chronic fear and guilt. The sense of security in males rests primarily on a sound and powerful body. The ulcer subject senses this implication keenly in reference to his puny frame and feminine component, and feels that security lies in an eager effort to recapture the maternal protectorate through the infant's life-line—food. Neither simple nor deep psychotherapy is especially successful. If the patient's emotional pattern is a correlate of his constitution, it cannot be radically changed, but his capacity to adjust to stress can be evaluated. The symbolism of bed rest and frequent small feedings of milk tendered by a nurse hinders the establishment of self-reliance. There are reports of remarkable successes in feeding regular diets, even in severe cases.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

4738. Enzer, N., Simonson, E., & Blankstein, S. S. Fatigue of patients with circulatory insufficiency, investigated by means of fusion frequency of flicker. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1942, 16, 701-707.—Of 22 cardiac or hypertensive patients, all except 2 fully compensated valvular cases had values for fusion frequency lower than the lowest in 47 normal subjects; i.e., the fusion frequency of slightly decompensated patients during rest is as low as in some normal subjects in a state of pronounced fatigue. The decrease must be attributed to oxygen lack in the visual pathway and to a certain extent in the entire nervous system. It is a permanent fatigue of the nervous system, which explains the decreased capacity of cardiovascular patients even for work involving slight or no muscular effort. It also suggests the physiological background for fatigue of normal persons in these kinds of work. Practically, fusion frequency may be used to judge both the actual state of cardiovascular patients and their capacity for work.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

4739. Festinger, L. Development of differential appetite in the rat. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 441-442.—Abstract.

4740. Finch, G. Chimpanzee frustration responses. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1942, 4, 233-251.—A

series of experiments designed within an operational conceptual framework to identify the frustration responses of chimpanzees and to isolate experimentally the factors determining their incidence, resulted in the following conclusions: (1) frustrating situations are summative in their effects; (2) the incidence of frustration responses increases with increased motivation, expectancy, and conflict. In problems involving delayed responses the incidence of frustration-responses increases with the difficulty of the problem, although the interpretation of the results in this type of investigation is complicated by the frustrating effect of the delays themselves. Age is important in determining the incidence and expression of the frustration-responses, the responses of young chimpanzees being much more violent and greater in number when compared with those of the older ones.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons):

4741. Freeman, G. L., & Katzoff, E. T. Methodological evaluation of the galvanic skin response, with special reference to the formula for R.Q. (recovery quotient). *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 239-248.—This paper aims to determine the best mathematical expression for the ratio between excitation and recovery phases of galvanic response curves. If this ratio, the recovery quotient (R.Q.), is to be considered independently of the base upon which it is impressed, it is recommended that percent change in conductance becomes the proper measure of this mode of physiological activity. The theoretical justification of this measure and the evaluation of its significance are the main considerations of the study.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

4742. Freyhan, F. A. A psychosomatic study of three cases of bronchial asthma. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1942, 14, 115-124.—In bronchial asthma the emotional component is of fundamental importance. The prospects of rational therapy are improved by an evaluation of the allergic and somatic factors together with the emotional situation. Symbolic meaning should not be attached to the seizure. The constitutional disposition presents the potential etiological factor which becomes active under the precipitating influence of a disturbed autonomous equilibrium. Emotional factors through the autonomous system determine the pattern of attacks. Three typical cases studied and treated during prolonged hospitalization are presented, showing more than mere coincidence in the relation of asthma to depression.—M. W. Kuenzel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4743. Gesell, A. The law of reciprocal interweaving in the morphogenesis of behavior. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 444-445.—Abstract.

4744. Goitein, P. L. The subjective experience in asthma. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 173-183.—Asthma is an infantile reaction-mode where instinctual manifestations (tumescence and detumescence) fail to function entirely on adult planes. This persists throughout life, and may indicate complete erotisation of the respiratory tract, in which the

bronchial tube plays the part of phallus and whose paroxysms (of engorgement and release) simulate the topical orgasm. A study of the drawings of body outline, mode of speech, vocabulary, handwriting, and phantasies of 40 asthmatic patients revealed that they suffered some impairment of body awareness and self-experience and that they tended to identify the self with breathing apparatus, time-space, and air supply. Phantasies of aggression and destruction are also typical of the asthmatic personality.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4745. Goldstein, K. Some experimental observations concerning the influence of colors on the function of the organism. *Occup. Ther.*, 1942, 21, 147-151.—Previous experiments with brain-injured patients (see VI: 2084) are summarized, and on their basis it is concluded that red is a disturbing color, while green is quieting. But "these characteristics correspond only to the extreme conditions. Red is not always disturbing; in normal life it often stimulates to activity." "Red may be suited to produce the emotional background out of which ideas and action will emerge; in green these ideas will be developed and the actions executed."—H. L. Ansabacher (Brown).

4746. Greenhill, M. H., & Finesinger, J. E. Neurotic and emotional factors in atopic dermatitis. *Arch. Derm. Syph.*, Chicago, 1942, 46, 187-200.

4747. Hess, W. R. Charakter der im Zwischenhirn aufgelösten Bewegungseffekte; ein Beitrag zur extrapyramidal gesteuerten Motorik. (The character of movement effects resolved in the diencephalon; a contribution to extrapyramidal motricity.) *Pflüg. Arch. Physiol.*, 1941, 244, 767-786.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 6895).

4748. Jung, A. Sportliche Ermüdung. (Fatigue in sports.) *Praxis*, 1941, 30, 791.—Abstract.

4749. Kreezer, G. L. The dependence of psychological development on nutritional deficiencies during prenatal life. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 507.—Abstract.

4750. Michener, C. D. The history and behavior of a colony of harvester ants. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1942, 55, 248-258.—Observations on a colony of harvester ants (*Pogonomyrmex californicus*) in Pasadena, California, over a period of 16 years, "have shown that for 3 or 4 months during the winter the nest is continually closed and that during the remainder of the year it is closed every night." "The actions of the ants are well correlated with temperature; they are sluggish at 70°F., exhibit maximum foraging activity with temperatures at the surface of the ground between 90° and 115°F., and are driven into the nest except for very brief excursions by temperatures over 120°F." Both observation and experiment indicate that "although the harvesters apparently perceive seeds, which are their chief food, through antennal sensillae, it appears likely that they are guided in their foraging excursions, notably in finding their way back to the nest, largely by the use of their eyes."—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

4751. Mills, C. A. Mental status and season of conception; a reply to the criticism of Malcolm G. Preston. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 255.—See XVI: 4755.—W. E. Kappauf (Princeton).

4752. Orbison, W. D., & Young, W. C. The relationship between sexual status and selected features of behavior in pairs of oppositely sexed chimpanzees. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 443-444.—Abstract.

4753. Owen, T. Fatigue, rest and exercise. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1942, 47, 41-45.—"Functional fatigue begins centrally and extends peripherally. It is made worse by inactivity (rest) and is therefore most severely felt in the early part of the day and wears off as effort is made by deliberate action or necessity. The effort of 'will' to initiate an effort of a physical or mental kind is great. The great inhibiting influence is a lack of desire or wish to initiate an effort. Anxiety or fear and boredom (monotony) are the greatest producers of functional fatigue."—J. E. Zerga (U. S. Employment Service).

4754. Owens, W. A. Intra-individual difference versus inter-individual differences in motor skills. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 299-314.—This study is an attempt to evaluate trait differences and certain other intra-individual factors, and to relate them in magnitude to individual differences. Tests of block packing, steadiness, speed of movement, slow movement, stick balancing, tapping, and card sorting were used. 15 subjects were given 8 administrations of each of the 7 tests. The data was treated in terms of analysis of variance. Results showed that (1) intra-individual differences were greater than inter-individual differences, (2) individual differences and trait differences were of comparable magnitude, (3) repetitive variations were of 1/7 to 1/8 the magnitude of individual or trait differences, and (4) learning accounted for at least 90% of the variation assigned to the repetitive variations factor.—W. F. Madden (Middlebury).

4755. Preston, M. G. Mental status and season of conception. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 251-255.—Preston questions the data used by Mills in a previous article (see XVI: 969).—W. E. Kappauf (Princeton).

4756. Ramírez, F. El nistagmus optocinético. (Optic nystagmus.) *An. Fac. Med. Montevideo*, 1941, 26, 981-1000.—Attempts to describe the physiological basis of optic nystagmus are discussed. A number of cases of brain lesion are presented in relation to optic nystagmus. With asymmetry of optic nystagmus there may be hemianopsia, the optic nerves and angular gyrus being affected, and the nystagmus being weaker on the hemianoptic side. On the other hand, even without hemianopsia, the same asymmetry may accompany lesions of the second frontal area.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4757. Rennie, T. A. C., & Howard, J. E. Hypoglycemia and tension-depression. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1942, 4, 273-282.—The case histories of 6 patients whose psychiatric ailments were characterized by

tension and states of depression along with hypoglycemic phenomena are presented together with that of another whose symptomatology was psychoneurotic with no low blood sugar reactions. In 4 cases, hypoglycemic symptoms disappeared with treatment of the psychiatric disorder. General observations include the following: (1) with some patients treatment of the hypoglycemic symptomatology might be profitably focussed on the personality disturbance, (2) fasting blood sugars are inadequate for determining hypoglycemia, (3) "the glucose tolerance test should be interpreted in terms of the individual not of established norms," (4) little or no discomfort may result from wide variations in the blood sugar level outside the accepted normal range.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

4758. Riesen, A. H. Galvanic skin responses of infant chimpanzees. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 249-256.—"The relational aspects of the galvanic skin response are essentially the same in infant chimpanzee as in man. . . . Significantly higher mean values of apparent skin resistance during sleep as compared with active waking states were found in each of six infant chimpanzees tested. With a shift from one state to another there was a lag in the resistance change followed by gradual stabilization of the ohmic value. One infant spontaneously assumed a trance-like state during which tonus was apparently maintained at a fairly high level in certain muscle groups. Mean resistance values during these periods lay between the means for 'asleep' and 'asleep, doubtful' categories. Implications of the data for physiological correlates of the galvanic skin response are suggested."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

4759. Romano, J., & Coon, G. P. Physiologic and psychologic studies in spontaneous hypoglycemia. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1942, 4, 283-300.—The case of a 44-year old male married patient with an emotionally rigid, sensitive personality and recurrent episodic behavior characterized by confusion, dyskinetic movements, and uninhibited emotional outbursts is presented. The patient was initially diagnosed as suffering from hysterical fugue states, but further study revealed hypoglycemic phenomena attributed to a benign islet cell adenoma of the pancreas. With the excision of the adenoma the episodic behavior disappeared.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

4760. Rubin, S., & Bowman, K. M. Electroencephalographic and personality correlates in peptic ulcer. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1942, 4, 309-318.—In 100 male peptic ulcer patients definite relationship was established between peptic ulcer and dominant alpha records. With the criterion of high dominant alpha record correlation with passive personality, a close relationship was indicated between peptic ulcer and a passive personality structure.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

4761. Schoolland, J. B. Are there any innate behavior tendencies? *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 25, 219-289.—The behavior of chicks and

ducks was studied with a view of "testing McDougall's theory that certain perceptual abilities, affective attitudes, and behavior tendencies as aspects of total behavior have their basis in innate constitution. Our experimental observations indicate that this viewpoint is substantially sound." No effort was made to distinguish between learned and unlearned behavior as such. Facility with which certain tendencies and abilities appear was regarded as a more suitable criterion of innateness. The animals reared under equivalent conditions from birth, displayed different behavior tendencies. From this, innate difference in discriminative or cognitive ability is inferred. These differences also represent a process of maturation in progressive development; all differentiated behavior is not present full-blown at birth. The conclusion is reached that both animal and human behavior represent development growing out of the matrix of prenatal organization. Bibliography of 106 references.—*F. M. Teagarden* (Pittsburgh).

4762. Shock, N. W. Differential physiological responses to ideational and startling sound stimuli in adolescents. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 506-507.—Abstract.

4763. Skaggs, E. B. Sex differences in feeling and emotional disposition in a university population. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 21-27.—Use of the questionnaire technique revealed few reliable intersex differences in affective and emotional responses. Women were found to be more conservative than men (Lentz test), and differed more from the modes of a morality test than did men (Pressey X-O). A tendency also appeared for women to be more introverted than men, and to respond with unpleasantness to a wider range of stimuli.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

4764. Smith, K. U. Hyperactivity in the cat after ablation of the frontal lobes and its relation to visually controlled aspects of behavior. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 493.—Abstract.

4765. Spiegel, E. A., & Scala, N. P. Positional nystagmus in cerebellar lesions. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1942, 5, 247-260.—Lesions were placed in the cerebellar cortex and nuclei of cats, and they were then tested for nystagmus when placed in abnormal positions, particularly when supine. Positional nystagmus was observed following lesions of the posterior part of the vermis, paraflocculus, and nuclei tecti. Nystagmus might appear when an animal was in an abnormal position only, or the unusual position might facilitate or change the direction of a weak nystagmus already present in the normal position. The phenomenon is transient, persisting only a few days after operation. Neck and retinal reflexes were excluded without abolishing the effect. Bilateral labyrinthectomy abolished the effect of position, except for a weak spontaneous nystagmus. "It is assumed that positional nystagmus following cerebellar lesions is a phenomenon of release of parts of the vestibulo-ocular reflex arcs, since it is associated with increase of the experimental postrotatory nystagmus." Tests of positional

nystagmus should be made in suspected cerebellar lesions and tumors of the posterior fossa.—D. B. Lindsley (Brown).

4766. Trowbridge, L. S., Moore, M., & Gray, M. G. An investigation of the psychological effects of sodium bromide. *J. Tenn. med. Ass.*, 1942, 35, 142-145.—Forty grains of sodium bromide were administered daily to 10 hospital patients with venereal disease and to 7 male hospital employees in good health. One additional employee served as a control. Four S's of each group completed 6 weeks of treatment. Before and three times per week during the drug administration subjects were given tests of grip, tapping, serial and choice reaction time, and cancellation. The employees continued the tests for a period following withdrawal of the drug. No improvement beyond practice effect was observed.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4767. Verzar, F. Nebenniere und Ermüdung. (Adrenals and fatigue.) *Praxis*, 1941, 30, 791.—Abstract.

4768. Vinacke, W. E., & Franzen, R. The reliability of electrocardiograph variables. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 506.—Abstract.

4769. Weaver, H. B. A study of discriminative serial action: manual response to color. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 31, 177-201.—"One hundred college adult subjects were tested on a discriminative serial action task consisting of manual response to color; their response times were automatically recorded and measured. The performance was analyzed for speed, accuracy, and variability; special attention was given to long response times, called by Bills and others 'mental blocks'." From the results the following conclusions are drawn: "(1) No sex difference exists in any performance measure. (2) All performance measures are highly reliable. (3) Performance is independent of scholastic aptitude. (4) All performance measures except accuracy improve upon retest. (5) Speed of response is unrelated to accuracy or to frequency of long response times; variability is closely related to frequency of long response times. (6) Objective measurement of long response times is not a completely valid index of the subjective experience of mental blocking. (7) Long response times and errors have qualitatively different performance characteristics. (8) Long response times are a qualitatively distinct phenomenon. (9) Errors occur as a result of responding too rapidly. (10) Additional study of the phenomenon of long response times is needed before it can be regarded as placed on a sound theoretical basis."—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

4770. Weaver, H. B. A study of discriminative serial action. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 504.—Abstract.

4771. Wentworth, K. L. Some factors determining handedness in the white rat. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 26, 55-117.—The author reviews the literature and concludes that his results disagree

with those of Milisen, who thought native sidedness more important than training and male and older rats of both sexes less readily influenced by training. The present research agrees with the views of Peterson "that heredity is not the dominant factor in sidedness and that there is little consistency in handedness from one test situation to another." "The incidence of left handedness rose from the normal level of about 42% to approximately double this amount as a result of left hand training in the offspring of parents in which right handedness had been induced by training." No significant sex difference in handedness was found, nor between handedness and eyedness in the case of animals congenitally blind in one eye. Preference induced by training was little influenced by forced training of the opposed hand. 24 references.—F. M. Teagarden (Pittsburgh).

[See also abstracts 4615, 4646, 4648, 4651, 4672, 4696, 4697, 4704, 4706, 4783, 4784, 4789, 4810, 4816, 4822, 4836, 4837, 4845, 4846, 4853, 4854, 4878, 4906, 4944, 4965, 4998, 5019.]

PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

4772. Brenman, M. The recall of fairy tales in normal and hypnotic states. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 488-489.—Abstract.

4773. Coriat, I. H. A psychoanalytic interpretation of the mental symptoms of paresis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 78-84.—Abstract and discussion.

4774. Freud, S. On transience (1915). *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 84-85.—During a scenic walk with friends, Freud noted an appreciation by them of the surrounding beauty but a failure to enjoy it because of an awareness of its transience. Discussion by him of transience values as a scarcity value made no impression upon them. Subsequent study of this made him realize that the emotional factor disturbing them was a revolt against mourning. He discusses mourning as a process of renunciation of that which is lost or is to be lost, which results in the freeing of the libido and the need to seek new objects of equal or greater worth. The mystery of mourning lies in the painfulness of detachment of libido from its objects, for which no explanation is at hand.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

4775. Freud, S. My contact with Josef Popper-Lynkeus (1932). *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 85-87.—Freud gives a brief discussion of the problems encountered in his early thinking about dream interpretation, and dream distortion as the most difficult aspect of the entire problem. When finally he had worked out his explanation of dream distortion, it seemed new to him. Years later, he came across Josef Popper-Lynkeus' book *Die Phantasien eines Realisten*, containing a story in which a man boasted that his dreams were never senseless. Freud's study of this story disclosed that the same explanation of dream distortion was given as he himself had worked out. Further studies of Popper's works gave

Freud a feeling of kinship and indebtedness because of the similarities of their understandings.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

4776. Pratt, J. Notes on the unconscious significance of perfume. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 80-83.—Brief discussion is given of the possible narcissistic, sexual, and anal-erotic significances of perfume, as indicated by social usages and reactions, and by the use of indole and skatole compounds in its manufacture.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

4777. Sarason, S., & Rosenzweig, S. An experimental study of the relationship of frustration reaction, ego-defense, and hypnotizability. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 456-457.—Abstract.

4778. Weiss, E. Psychic defence and the technique of its analysis. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 69-80.—Defense mechanisms arise in different layers of the psychic apparatus, correspond to different functions, and are valid for different types of danger. Hence, care must be taken in analysis not to ascribe to the ego all defensive mechanisms. Defenses may be divided into two groups, the primary defenses or repression, and the secondary or phobic avoidances. In the primary defense reaction, the ego shuts off impulses by withdrawing ego-cathexes, and this defense can be abolished by influencing the super-ego, making traumas conscious, removing unsuitable ideals, by effecting new orientations, or by any measure enriching ego energy. Secondary defenses are best dealt with by that amount of active therapy which will enable the patient to give up avoidance responses consciously. This will make available for analysis more important dreams and other analytic material, and thus permit an adequate understanding of the manifest experiences of anxiety. Case material is cited to illustrate the discussion.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

[See also abstracts 4669, 4826.]

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

4779. Adams, E. S. Examination of registrants with mental records by local boards and army physicians. *Army med. Bull.*, 1942, No. 61, 75-77.—Careful neuropsychiatric examination is required to exclude persons with mental defects from induction or enlistment. Army examining boards are to give thorough examinations, since local boards are no longer responsible. The local board is, however, required to submit available evidence on candidate's family history, social maladjustment, or poor work record. The author is Major General at the Adjutant General's Office.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4780. Adler, D. L. Normal vs. schizophrenic perception of similarities. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 507-508.—Abstract.

4781. Alpers, B. J. The structural basis of psychiatry. *N. C. med. J.*, 1942, 3, 332-340.—The literature on the structural bases of the emotions

and the intellect is reviewed to indicate that even in those mental diseases for which the structural elements are at present wholly or partly unknown, these elements are nevertheless important bases of the disorders.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4782. Anastasi, A., & Foley, J. P., Jr. An experimental study of the drawing behavior of adult psychotics in comparison with that of a normal control group. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 462-463.—Abstract.

4783. Anderson, W. L. G. A study in psycho-physical parallelism. *W. Lond. med. J.*, 1942, 47, 6-9.—Experience with mental cases has led to the conclusion that muscular relaxation brings about mental relaxation, without any accompanying psychoanalysis. When the patient first relaxes, former pains from which he had apparently recovered tend to reappear, and existing pain temporarily worsens. This feature suggests that the subject has inhibited pain, but that with the relaxing of the musculature, mental inhibition also relaxes. With continued relaxation, pain passes away. Similarly, under the influence of relaxation of the musculature, chaotic mental potentials may rearrange themselves.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4784. Angyal, A., & Sherman, M. A. Postural reactions to vestibular stimulation in schizophrenic and normal subjects. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 857-862.—In the postural reaction, which was chosen as an indicator of vestibular reactivity, "the excitation spreads from the vestibular nuclei down the vestibulo-spinal tract to the anterior horn cells, and from there to the muscles of the skeleton, with resulting changes in muscle tonus." Blindfolded subjects were instructed to mark time in place; reactions to caloric stimulations were measured by the degree of rotation about the vertical axis of the body, after allowances were made for basal trends in the reaction. Significant differences were found between the normal and schizophrenic subjects which "may be due either to the depressed activity of the nervous mechanisms involved or to a diminished muscle tonus of the schizophrenic patients."—*R. Goldman* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4785. Armstrong, J. Mental disorders in the armed forces. *Univ. Toronto med. J.*, 1942, 19, 147-151.—A discussion of the disturbances incident to mobilization, action, and demobilization.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4786. Benda, C. E. Congenital syphilis in mental deficiency. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 47, 40-48.—A survey of the literature and a study of 2000 institutional feeble-minded of all ages indicate that congenital syphilis is present in 4-5% in those sections where the negroes form but a small percentage of the population. Diagnosis was based on 3 equally important factors: family history, blood serology, and clinical signs. Maternal syphilis was present in half of the morons and one-third of the imbeciles and idiots. Blood serology (Wasserman and Hinton) frequently was negative in spite of the

disease. Some of the reasons for this are discussed. The mental deficiency of high-grade defectives rarely was due to the disease but rather to inherited traits. In low-grade imbeciles and idiots syphilis appeared to be the cause of the mental deterioration.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4787. Bennett, G. Some factors related to substitute value at the level of fantasy. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 488.—Abstract.

4788. Billig, O., & Sullivan, D. J. Prognostic data in chronic alcoholism. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1942, 6, 117-125.—40 patients hospitalized for chronic alcoholism were examined. The subjects differed in sex, age, education, ethnic extraction, and length of alcoholic addiction. 29 cases were followed for a year or more after their dismissal from the hospital. As a group, the characteristic personality picture revealed by the Rorschach was one of self-centered wish-fulfillment (FM greater than M), weak emotional control (FC less than CF and C), anxiety and concern about the body (At%), and rather high ambition with limited actual achievement (W + : M). Cases with poor prognosis showed a reduction in normal D%, indicating a lack of understanding of everyday problems. Those with good prognosis exhibited reduced Dd% and S, suggesting a more close relationship to everyday reality and few antagonistic tendencies. Regardless of prognosis, 65% attempt to withdraw from their usual environment (FM + m exceeds Fc + c + C'). A few try, unsuccessfully, to enforce a secondary extraversion. There are indications that a "sign" approach might give more helpful indications for the prognosis of alcoholics.—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

4789. Block, S. Prolonged thyroid treatment. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1942, 3, 213-214.—In 1907 three hypothyroid feeble-minded girls were placed on heavy thyroid medication. Subsequent contact with these individuals in 1921 and in 1941 revealed that they have developed into happy, healthy, and intelligent persons. This is an indication "that often heavy endocrine medication will bring about results when timid therapy is very unreliable and further that thyroid extract can be given for 34 years without any untoward effect."—*C. E. Henry* (Western Reserve).

4790. Brown, R. R., & Partington, J. E. A psychometric comparison of narcotic addicts with hospital attendants. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 71-79.—42 hospital attendants were matched with a group of narcotic drug addict patients for age, color, nativity, intelligence (Wechsler-Bellvue). The addicts had not used drugs for at least 6 months when tested. The 2 groups were tested with the following: Ferguson Form Boards, analogies, number series completion, maze, Knox cubes, Healy PCII, perseveration, memory for names and faces, paper form boards, cancellation of forms, block counting, distributed attention. Correlations between each of these tests and the Wechsler-Bellvue IQ are reported. Intelligence-type tests did not differentiate the 2

groups, but the addicts were superior on speed tests. The addict group showed a lower perseveration ratio than the attendants. The 2 groups did not differ as to accuracy of performance.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

4791. Burks, B. S. A case of primary and secondary personalities showing cooperation toward mutual goals. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 462.—Abstract.

4792. Chatagnon, P., & Sherrer, P. Anorexia nervosa. *Pr. Méd.*, 1939, 47, 1277 ff.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Women between the ages of 15 and 25 years are the chief sufferers. The clinical symptoms include rejection of food or regurgitation of food forcibly administered, usually extreme losses of weight, excessive physical and mental activity, and amenorrhea. The condition is usually associated with an unfavorable family situation. Therapy consists of hospitalization with artificial alimentation, muscle re-education, psychotherapy, and readjustment of the family situation.—*R. M. Stogdill* (Columbus, Ohio).

4793. Danson, J. G. The effort syndrome. *J. R. nav. med. Serv.*, 1942, 28, 108-118.—Etiology and treatment are reviewed. The syndrome was first noted in the American Civil War; it appears in times of stress. A patient with the effort syndrome complains of flushes, palpitations, and headache long before the physical breaking point. His breathing is not deep as in true dyspnoea, and it lacks the saving transient cessations of breath which the normal man exhibits when exhausted. The medical officer must reassure the patient, avoiding any details that might be misconstrued by suggestible subjects.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4794. Davie, T. M. Hamlet's "madness." *J. ment. Sci.*, 1942, 88, 449-450.—The author takes issue with the contention of Stern and Whiles (see XVI: 1961) that Hamlet suffered from Ganser state. He considers that Hamlet remained on the verge of insanity.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

4795. Dayton, N. A. Report of the Division of Mental Deficiency. *A. R. Comm. ment. Hlth, Mass.*, 1940, 78-114.—The topics of this report are: (1) description of the travelling psychiatric school clinics for the examination of retarded children in public schools, with a historical study of this organization and description of the change in intellectual status of re-examined cases; (2) incidence of retardation; (3) the registry for mental defectives; (4) the research in mental deficiency; (5) publications; and (6) recommendations for future expansion of clinic examinations.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

4796. Finesinger, J. E., Meigs, J. V., & Sulko-witch, H. W. Clinical, psychiatric and psychoanalytic study of a case of male pseudohermaphroditism. *Amer. J. Obstet. Dis. Wom.*, 1942, 44, 310-317.

4797. Flicker, D. J. Army psychiatric literature, factors in interpretation. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 795-800.—Civilian and military psychiatry

differ primarily in that in the latter the patient does not voluntarily seek out the psychiatrist, the psychiatrist has his duty toward the army rather than the individual patient's need, and diagnosis (and not necessarily exact diagnosis) rather than therapy is the primary function of the psychiatrist. The problems and regulations of military psychiatry are explained and must be known to interpret properly data and literature based on findings in the armed forces.—R. Goldman (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4798. Gantt, W. H., & Muncie, W. Analysis of the mental defect in chronic Korsakoff's psychosis by means of the conditioned reflex method. *Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull.*, 1942, 70, 467-487.—There is no unanimity of explanation of the defect in Korsakoff's psychosis, and analysis has seldom extended beyond bare statements and descriptions. The present authors' patients were tested for ability to react defensively to an anticipated unpleasant stimulus (electric shock). The results showed uniformly a disturbance of retention and memory in the presence of an intact sensorium; inability to form new responses, although old responses and verbal associations are retained; and complete inability to analyze and synthesize (due primarily to defect of the time factor), unaided by verbalization. A distinction must be drawn between spontaneous and verbally aided performance. Commands could be executed. The patient's verbal formulation sometimes determined performance, but frequently incompatible motor and verbal formulations betrayed thinking disorder. New experiential data was more difficult than impersonal data, either new or old. Rounding-out of experience by random activity and confabulation may be related to the patient's euphoria or previous personality.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

4799. Garmany, G. Psychiatry under barracks conditions. *J. R. nav. med. Serv.*, 1942, 28, 160-164.—A psychiatrist can deal with many mental patients under barracks conditions, although established psychoses must be treated elsewhere. Treatment consists in full discussion and repeated assurances, as patients unconsciously wish to forget the psychiatrist's advice. Men recovering from mental illness are organized for outdoor work under the battalion commander. Physical training has also been found helpful.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4800. Goldstein, K. Rigidity. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 461.—Abstract.

4801. Gottschalk, J. A. The institutional psychotic epileptic. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 839-841.—Selected cases were chosen to determine the personality of the institutional psychotic epileptic. "Clinical estimates of deterioration, personality rating lists, temperament scales, and an objective test of deterioration were employed."—R. Goldman (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4802. Gralnick, A. Folie à deux; the psychosis of association. A review of 103 cases and the entire

English literature with case presentations. Part 2. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 491-520.—Seven new cases are presented as additions to the literature to illustrate the role of unconscious identification and dependence in producing parallel personality disorders. The dangers of generalizing from *folie à deux* to mass psychosis are discussed.—E. H. Rodnick (Worcester State Hospital).

4803. Gray, G. W. Nerves in the war; who can take it, who cannot, and why. *Harper's Mag.*, 1942, 184, 630-638.—Prewar predictions that air raids would destroy civilian morale have been discredited by current history. Incidence of neuroses has been very low in the RAF and other British technical services. However, many psychiatric casualties, such as cases of retreat-into-sleep, have occurred among civilians and in the army. 80 out of 100 severe cases of nervous illness in a military hospital had previously shown emotional instability. "All the neuroses that occur under wartime conditions . . . are paralleled in peacetime." Psychiatric examinations of U. S. recruits are being continually improved, for example, by the introduction of tests to screen out trouble makers and neurotics. Psychologists have also prepared classification tests and are working on problems in vision, audition, learning, and morale.—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

4804. Hadley, H. G. Narcolepsy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 13-16.—Narcolepsy is a syndrome having two symptoms: attacks of untimely sleep, and the occurrence of one or more forms of localized sleep which are attacks of loss of muscle tone precipitated by strong emotion. The first is narcolepsy, the other is catalepsy. Narcolepsy differs from epilepsy in that it resembles ordinary sleep in its inhibition of cortical reflexes. Epilepsy, on the other hand, has an abnormally increased tension.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4805. Haggard, E. A., & Murray, H. A. The relative effectiveness of three "therapy" procedures on the reduction of experimentally induced anxiety. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 441.—Abstract.

4806. Hanfmann, E., & Rickers-Ovsiankina, M. The structure of agnostic symptoms in a case of post-traumatic dementia. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 461-462.—Abstract.

4807. Harrower-Erickson, M. R. The value and limitations of the so-called "neurotic signs." *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1942, 6, 109-114.—Rorschach protocols of 385 normal subjects and 100 patients referred to a neuropsychiatric clinic were examined from the point of view of the relative incidence of 9 previously isolated neurotic signs. All of the patients were referred to the psychologist because of suspicion of psychogenic symptom-formation, but no psychiatric diagnoses were available at the time the test was given. Employing as a criterion of neurosis the presence of 5 or more signs, the Rorschach correctly selected 80% of the later-psychiatrically-diagnosed neurotics and 85% of the normals. In a control group of 108 male college students, the 5% having 5 or more signs, later

proved to be maladjusted in some respect. No single sign proved to be unequivocally characteristic. Intensive individual analysis of the case records suggests the value of a weighting system whereby 3 points should be given to failure to respond, FC, and shading shock; 2 points to M and C; 1 point to F%, A%, and R; and .5 point to FM greater than M.—E. M. L. Burchard (Temple).

4808. Hebb, D. O. Observations on cerebral dysfunction. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 491-492.—Abstract.

4809. Hotchkiss, M., Duffee, J., Mardigian, A., Tarpinian, C., & Shirley, M. Environmental factors relating to the adjustment of dementia praecox patients paroled after insulin shock therapy. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1942, 13, 13-39.—From the follow-up studies of 140 dementia praecox patients paroled after insulin shock therapy, the authors found that those who failed to adjust well in spite of favorable environmental situations and those who were able to achieve success in the face of decided environmental odds, represent only a small minority. This means then that a large majority of such patients must be helped and encouraged by a friendly and favorable reception in order to be able to take up their lives outside the hospital with satisfaction to themselves and to their family, friends, and employers. Social workers can make important contributions in this regard.—K. S. Yum (Chicago).

4810. Jewett, S. P. Psychosomatic manifestations of gastro-intestinal disorders. *Med. Clin. N. Amer.*, 1942, 26, 877-888.—The etiological basis of gastro-intestinal neuroses is emotional excitation of the subcortical centers and conduction through sympathetic and parasympathetic pathways to the digestive tract. Jewett reviews briefly the chief gastro-intestinal neuroses in children and adults and their meanings. Especially mentioned are: air swallowing, which often has the characteristics of a tic, accompanied by narcissism; rumination, oral gratification in emotionally deprived children; gastric atony, usually prolonged anxiety in sympathetic tonics; hyperesthesia and paresthesia of stomach and bowels ("all-gone feeling," fullness, etc.), frequent in anxiety states and depressions; cathartic habit, obsessive personality; and mucous colitis, prolonged anxiety state. The purpose of the psychiatric approach is to produce awareness of the psychic origin of the disturbances so that fundamental therapy can be carried out. If medication is given, it should be with the understanding that it is merely for relief of the most distressing symptoms while the basic treatment is being conducted.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

4811. Karpman, B. Psychiatry and culture. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 17-48.—The central problem in psychiatry is the dynamics of energy, expressed psychiatrically as emotions. The laws governing the distribution of psychic energy, that is the operation, release, and dissipation of all sorts of emotional states, are fundamentally the same as those governing the strictly physical states. This

thesis is related to the subject matter and methods of many fields, such as social sciences, sociology, criminology, law, education, literature, and art. The psychiatric approach to human problems offers the best chance for the solution of both individual and social ills.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4812. Katzenelbogen, S. Hypochondriacal complaints with special reference to personality and environment. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 815-822.—The literature on hypochondriasis is reviewed. Defining patients suffering from hypochondriasis as those having a fixed morbid attitude towards both health and sickness, 51 male and female non-psychotic patients were studied. The study supports the thesis that there exists a clinical nosological entity called hypochondriasis. Complaints are numerous and varied, personality traits are heterogeneous, environmental influences play a part in the development of hypochondriasis.—R. Goldman (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4813. Kinder, E. F. Changes in orientation for time, place and person in psychopathological conditions. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 463.—Abstract.

4814. Kisker, G. W., & Knox, G. W. The psychopathology of the ego system. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 66-71.—From the Gestalt point of view the ego is simply a name for a part of the total field of experience, perhaps the most important part. The development of the behavioral ego goes through definite stages. For convenience these major stages may be designated as undifferentiated, differentiated, the "myness" stage, and the "weness" stage. The more behavioral objects the ego incorporates into a system with itself as the dominating core, the more stable the ego system becomes within this stabilizing framework.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4815. Klopfer, B., & Hirning, L. C. "Signs," "syndromes," and individuality patterns in Rorschach reactions of schizophrenics. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 513.—Abstract.

4816. Lacey, O. L. The relation of audiogenic seizure to blood cholesterol, sugar, protein, and opacity. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 511.—Abstract.

4817. Lemere, F., Voegtlin, W. L., Broz, W. R., O'Hollaren, P., & Tupper, W. E. Conditioned reflex treatment of chronic alcoholism: VII. Technic. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1942, 3, 243-247.—A detailed account is given of a technic which, through emphasizing the obnoxious taste, smell, and effects of all types of liquor (here combined with an emetic), produces a strong physical aversion to any future contact with it. Over 1000 patients have been treated, and of the 830 followed-up, 58.7% have remained completely abstinent for periods from 6 months to 5½ years.—C. E. Henry (Western Reserve).

4818. Levine, A., & Schilder, P. The catatonic pupil. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 1-12.—The catatonic pupil is a frequent finding in psychiatric patients and is characterized by inequality in size,

inconstancy in reaction, and sluggishness or complete abolition of the light reflex. Active and passive pressure, especially the former, produce changes in both the average and catatonic pupil, consisting of dilatation and impairment of the light reaction. Pupillary changes occur during anoxemia produced by nitrogen inhalation, and during the injection of beta-erythroidin hydrochloride. The catatonic pupil is due to an imbalance of the sympathetic-parasympathetic system as a result of inhibition of the parasympathetic.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4819. Limburg, C. C. **Geographic differentials in mental deficiency.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 473.—Abstract.

4820. Loebell, H. **Halbjährige Erfahrungen der ersten Abteilung für Stimm- und Sprachstörungen in der Wehrmacht.** (Half year experience of the first department for voice and speech disorders in the Army.) *Dtsch. Militärarzt*, 1941, 6, 148-152.—Of 200 cases treated in the first 6 months of operation of the department for war speech disorders in the Münster military hospital, most were for catarrh, hoarseness, and weak voice. There were 16 cases of hysterical aphonia among a number of functional disorders. Treatment was successful, and included medical and voice-training features.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4821. McCandless, B. R. **Changing relationships between dominance and social acceptability during group democratization.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 529-536.—As an experiment in training high grade mentally deficient children at the Wayne County Training School, two autonomous or child-governed cottages were set up where the boys handled almost in entirety their own affairs. The findings support the tenet that increasing child self-determination is a helpful method of enlisting a group behind the goal of reducing the number of issues that are directly settled by dominative techniques. Less approval seems to be given to dominance as such; somewhat more approval is given to the withdrawn, shy boy.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4822. Meyer, B. C. **Report of a family exhibiting hereditary mirror movements and schizophrenia.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 138-152.—A case study was made of a family in which mirror movements were present in at least one member of the family for each of four successive generations. Schizoid traits were also apparent in three generations of the family. It is assumed that either factor follows its own lines of inheritance.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4823. Morgan, C., & Galambos, R. **Audiogenic seizures elicited in rats by tones of low frequency.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 510-511.—Abstract.

4824. Muncie, W. **The psychopathology of some confusional states: a note concerning some aspects of pathological uncertainty.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 130-137.—Confusion as ordinarily observed can be reduced to the following sorts: (1)

due to loss of conventional referents and (2) due to working of opposed or random and simultaneously acting referents. Anxiety arises from an internal threat to the personal security. For satisfactory personality functioning a prerequisite is that the "center of gravity" shall reside within the person. Human development includes the plotting of orientation points, constant reference to which makes possible the growth of that concept of the self as a spontaneously acting person in relation to the environment which serves to maintain confidence, ease, and satisfaction. Disruption of any element of the system of hierarchically arranged orientations may serve to disturb the whole system. Search for the essential etiology will best be aided by appraisal of the relative degree of disturbance in the personal and impersonal orientations.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

4825. Neustatter, W. L. **The role of mild cerebral commotion in war neurosis.** *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1942, 35, 549-552.—The author compared three groups of 30 cases showing psychiatric disorders: (1) soldiers unexposed to enemy action; (2) soldiers and civilians exposed to enemy action, although uninjured; and (3) cases suffering slight cerebral commotion. From the evidence obtained the following conclusions are made: (1) There is no evidence of a physiogenic cause for the psychoneurosis, although physiological causes may prevent the subsidence of anxiety symptoms. (2) Organic post-concussive symptoms may be co-existent with psychogenic symptoms where the latter are prominent, and may also be masked by them.—J. E. Zerga (U. S. Employment Service).

4826. Neves-Manta, —. **Os toxicómanos e a psicologia dinâmica.** (Drug addicts and a dynamic psychology.) *Impr. méd., Rio*, 1942, 18, No. 337, 25-33.—When there is imperfect evolution of the libido, through fixation of the instincts, complicated by defective heredity, drugs are taken to suffocate the anguish provoked by complexes. Alcohol releases the libido in the oral state. The dipsomaniac drinks by painful inclination roused by his unconsciously awakened Oedipus complex. On the other hand, drunkards drink for gregarious pleasure. Opium and cocaine are other drugs that arouse toxic psychoses.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4827. Oatman, J. G. **Folie à deux; report of a case in identical twins.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 842-845.—Seven days after arrival in an army camp, psychotic symptoms became obvious.—R. Goldman (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4828. Ogilvie, M. **Terminology and definitions of speech defects.** *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1942, No. 859. Pp. v + 300.—Terms and definitions, collected from a bibliography of 984 sources, are summarized for each of 92 speech defects, according to term used, symptomatology, and etiology with cross-references to their sources in the appended bibliography. An alphabetical list of terms gives, for each term, synonyms and a definition formulated

from the collected data.—*L. Birdsall* (College Entrance Examination Board).

4829. Parsons, F. H. Modifications of design block performance before and after corpus callosum section. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 494.—Abstract.

4830. Passanisi, I. Note di neuropatologia, psichiatria e medicina legale in margine alla guerra di Spagna. (Neuropathological, psychiatric, and medico-legal notes on the Spanish war). *Neopsichiatria*, 1940, 6, 1-83.—Of the psychiatric cases in the hospital division serving 25,000 men in the Italian expeditionary force, 10% suffered hysteria 8% neurasthenia, 7% cardiac neurosis, 6% epilepsy, 6% depressive states, 6% nervous exhaustion, 4% psychasthenia, and 1% schizophrenia. Each month there were 26% psychiatric casualties as an average. Of these, less than 1% suffered disorders directly due to war. 26 cases are described. The traumatic effect of war is due to confusion of emotion, overstrain, auto-intoxication, and spread of infection.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4831. Porter, W. C. Suggestions for disposition of neuropsychiatric cases. *Army med. Bull.*, 1941, No. 57, 28-35.—The data required for the clinical record of the neuropsychiatric soldier are outlined. The procedure for obtaining statements from immediate officers and fellow soldiers is given, as well as that for getting a case history at the home of the subject. The psychiatric soldier is discharged; wilful concealment of such disorders as enuresis or epilepsy is to be noted for punishment.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4832. Pototsky, C., & Grigg, A. E. A revision of the prognosis in mongolism. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 503-511.—At the Bancroft School it was found that mongoloids are capable of attaining MA's and IQ's much higher than is generally believed possible. Several cases achieved the mental status ascribed to morons or border line cases. There is a definite acceleration of social above mental development in mongoloid children, which is greater than that seen in non-mongoloid retarded children.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4833. Ramsey, H. H. How the high-grade mentally defective may help in the prosecution of the war. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 47, 77-78.—It would be possible for the nation to muster half a million to a million additional laborers for hard manual work under supervision if local draft boards would have the assistance of experienced psychologists, social workers, and institutional superintendents in the selection of physically strong and emotionally stable men of moron classification. For the present they should be inducted as laborers, camp attendants, etc. and not as soldiers.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4834. Reed, G. E., & Stern, K. The treatment, pathology and prevention of mental disorders in the aged. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1942, 46, 249-254.—The authors review the factors, accessible to thera-

peutic measures, contributing to mental disorders of the senile group and conclude that not all psychoses in the aged are incurable and that certain determining psychological causes may be overcome by readjustment.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

4835. Rennie, T. A. C. Prognosis in manic-depressive psychosis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 801-814.—Data for 208 cases of manic-depressive psychosis are discussed under the following headings: analysis of manic-depressive reaction, sex and marital status, order of birth, education, age on admission to the hospital, condition on discharge, heredity, personality, sexual factors, factors operating at onset of illness, contributing behavior, somatic effect of the attack, mental status, rapport and insight, course and development of manic-depressive states, outcome in manic-depressive conditions, and discussion of factors in outcome.—*R. Goldman* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4836. Richter, D., & Lee, M. Serum choline esterase and anxiety. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1942, 88, 428-434.—A mean serum choline esterase activity of 104 was found in 12 anxiety neurotics, while mean activities of 74 and 75 were found in 12 normal and 12 surgical controls; the difference is statistically significant. High activity was due to an increased outpouring of the enzyme from the tissues. Temporary rises were observed in two normals during periods of severe emotional tension.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

4837. Richter, D., & Lee, M. Serum choline esterase and depression. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1942, 88, 435-439.—High serum choline esterase activities, differing significantly from the normal, were observed in acute depressive states and in postconcussion states. Hysterics, mildly depressed neurotics, and mixed cases did not differ from the normal.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

4838. Ridenour, N. Some points of view preferred by instructors in mental hygiene. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 438.—Abstract.

4839. Rosenzweig, S. An hypothesis regarding cycles of behavior in a schizophrenic patient. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 463-468.—In the course of a 3-year study of the therapeutic effects of sex hormone medication in a schizophrenic patient, recurrent, well-defined cycles of behavior were noted. They were characterized by phases in which heterosexual tension competed with homosexual tendencies for dominance. These cyclical phases can be interpreted as miniature recapitulations of the ontogenetic development of the patient during his early life. The sex hormone medication appeared to intensify these cycles.—*E. H. Rodnick* (Worcester State Hospital).

4840. Ross, W. D. Notes on Rorschach "signs" in diagnosis and research. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1942, 6, 115-116.—Harrower-Erickson's study (see XVI: 4807) is a clear substantiation of the value of the criterion of 5 or more "signs" as an indication of

abnormality. But, since these signs sometimes occur in clinically normal individuals, they may have the significance either of neurotic signs or of personality insecurity. In utilizing the signs for differential diagnosis the clinician must combine the Rorschach diagnostic expectation with that for the personality as a whole, taking into account the interacting physiological and sociological factors. For the signs to be of universal application further precise standardization and unequivocal definition are essential.—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

4841. Scott, M. A clinical test for reversible headache. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 64-65.—A steady, firm pressure with each thumb is made against both malar bones for ten seconds. In reversible headache or malingering, the patient will usually state that he has complete relief when malar pressure is applied and a sudden return of the headache when the pressure is released. In irreversible headache of somatic source the patient will report no such relief.—*R. M. Stogdill* (Columbus, Ohio).

4842. Shakow, D. Deterioration in schizophrenia as reflected in performance on a variety of psychological tasks. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 508—Abstract.

4843. Skinner, E. F. War neuroses. *Clin. J.*, 1942, 71, 105-113.—Cases are cited to indicate that acute anxiety neurosis, the main symptoms of which are irritability, restlessness, and tremor, is the result of physical and nervous exhaustion rather than of predisposing factors. This neurosis rapidly yields to rest and sedatives. In chronic anxiety, as illustrated by a number of cases, war stress is only a precipitating cause. It is estimated that 50% of the chronic patients are incurable, and personality strains of long duration in men over 35 make rehabilitation hopeless from an army standpoint.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4844. Stokes, E. H. Visceral neuroses. *Med. J. Aust.*, 1942, Part 1, 616-619.—The author discusses the nature, etiology, pathogenesis, and mode of initiation and perpetuation of the neuroses affecting the alimentary tract (oesophageal, gastric, and colonic neuroses) and of the cardiac neuroses.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

4845. Stokes, J. H. The personality factor in psychoneurogenous reactions of the skin. *Arch. Derm. Syph.*, Chicago, 1940, 42, 780-801.—Personality is a factor in the psychosomatic causation of neurodermatitis. Psychoneurogenous mechanisms include gastrointestinal and vasomotor mechanisms, the suggestion-modified allergies, the endocrines, and dextrose metabolism. The "eczema-asthma-hay fever personality" and the "tension frame of mind" are discussed in detail. Psychotherapy includes drill in relaxation and provision for discharge of tension by non-competitive physical exercise.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4846. Strongin, E. I., & Hinsie, L. E. A laboratory method for diagnosing manic-depressive de-

pression. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 509.—Abstract.

4847. Thompson, W. A. The treatment of chronic alcoholism. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 846-856.—The organization, policy, and procedure of Alcoholics Anonymous, and the use the author has made of this group in rehabilitating patients are discussed. The author holds that alcoholism is on a conscious basis and is not due to unconscious conflicts.—*R. Goldman* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4848. Tredgold, R. F. Invalidism from the army due to mental disabilities. The aetiological significance of military conditions. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1942, 88, 444-448.—The psychiatrist might be asked to select the good qualities in recruits, but "there appears a remarkable silence as to what capacities in fact are required." 200 cases invalidated out of the British Army are analyzed (70 depressives, 60 schizophrenics, 40 hysterics, 30 anxiety states). In these cases personality previous to military service was normal only infrequently. Those normal broke down, as a general rule, only after being exposed to enemy action. The mental defectives and psychopaths, on the other hand, more often broke down as a result of the strain of the first days following enlistment or as a result of discipline factors. Psychiatric boards should be set up which will prevent certain personalities from experiencing certain stresses.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

4849. Wegrocki, H. J. The validity of the concept of psychopathic personality. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 460-461.—Abstract.

4850. Werner, H., & Thuma, B. D. Critical flicker-frequency in children with brain injury. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 394-399.—Mentally deficient children diagnosed as suffering from brain injury were found to have an impairment of the perception of apparent motion (see XVI: 1964). The present study was to determine whether such individuals also showed an abnormality in the critical flicker-frequency. There were two groups of 20 S's, between 12 and 15 years; the average MA of the brain-injured group was 8-11, of the hereditary group, 9-2; the average IQ's were 68 and 71, respectively. Each child made 14 series of observations, at each of 3 brightness levels (method of limits). The results show that the critical flicker-frequencies are lower for the brain-injured than for the control group at all 3 brightness levels; the differences in the means are significant at the 1% level (Fisher's *t*-test). The difference between the groups was greater at the lower brightnesses. The data are considered theoretically.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

4851. Wesley, S. M. A study of the use of recent memory tests in the measurement of intellectual deterioration. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 509-510.—Abstract.

4852. White, A. B. Worry in women. London: Victor Gollancz, 1941. Pp. 320. 12s. 6d.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Written from

the point of view of a psychologist and sociologist acquainted with psychoanalytic theory, this book is intended to give women a more adequate and practical insight into the fundamental problems of feminine psychology, especially the characteristic forms of anxiety and the problems involved in the repression of sexuality and aggression.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

4853. Windholz, E., Olden, C., Deri, F., Maench, A., Fenichel, O., Berliner, B., & Simmel, E. Symposium on neurotic disturbances of sleep. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 49-68.—As an introduction to this symposium, sleep disturbances are defined as neurotic, or symptomatic of psychic maladjustment, and as actual-neurotic, that is, indicative of instinctual disturbances. The first author discusses the nature of sleep, the causes of sleep disturbances or sources of dreams as commonly understood, the significance of repressions and day residues, and the relation between sleep disturbances and neuroses. The second article is a report upon the clinical findings in two cases of insomnia caused by unconscious tensions derived from infantile anxiety based on repressed phantasies. A clinical account follows of an atypical hysterical sleep disturbance based upon the conditioning effects of a unique individual experience. The fourth article is a discussion of pavor nocturnus, of the clinical literature on this subject, and of analytic experience with the problem. There follows a discussion of the importance of total relaxation, physical and mental, for satisfactory sleep, the disturbing effects of instinctual tension, and the meaningfulness of sleep as an experience to the individual. The next article raises the question of the meaning of the biphasic curve in sleeping behavior, and the symposium is concluded by a discussion of sleep as a defense mechanism and its possible relationship to hysterical, epileptic, and narcoleptic states and the possible meaning of ego withdrawal in sleep.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

4854. Witschi, E., & Mengert, W. F. Endocrine studies on human hermaphrodites and their bearing on the interpretation of homosexuality. *J. clin. Endocrin.*, 1942, 2, 279-286.—At 26 and 24 years of age, respectively, two sisters gave the appearance of normal girls. They had feminine voices, smooth skin, no beard, well developed breasts, and, having been reared as girls, had feminine interests. Upon medical examination, one sister was found to have a bifid scrotum with two well-descended testes; uterus, tubes, and ovaries were completely absent. Never attracted by girls, she had married once, divorced, and was in love with a man again. She insisted upon an operation to remove the male organs, following which she reported that her sexual desire for men was reduced about one-half. A marriage was successful. The other sister showed similar history, married, and claimed to enjoy coitus, but had no orgasm. Since these girls, if legally declared male, would have been homosexual, homosexuality may in some cases be due to intra-

uterine transformation of the embryo.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4855. Wittman, P., & Steinberg, D. L. The diagnostic and prognostic significance of the shut-in personality type. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 464.—Abstract.

4856. Wolff, C., & Rollin, H. R. The hands of mongolian imbeciles in relation to their three personality groups. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1942, 88, 415-418.—73 mongolian imbeciles, divided, according to personality type, into extravert, introvert, and mixed, were compared for 17 aspects of manual features. The very short fifth finger appeared much more often among the extravert than among the other two classes.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.).

4857. Wortis, H., & Dattner, B. An analysis of a somatic delusion. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1942, 4, 319-323.—The case of a 78-year old female is presented who suffered from a delusion of the absence of an extremity by a thrombosis of a branch of the right middle or posterior cerebral artery. The pathological and psychological differences between anosognosia and autotopagnosia are discussed. A review and interpretation of available evidence emphasizes the neurological basis of certain somatic delusions and the relationship between the body image scheme and the phenomena of phantom limbs, anosognosia, and delusions of the absence of extremities.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

4858. Wynegar, D. E. The frontal lobes, the prefrontal lobotomy and the psychoses. *Delaware St. med. J.*, 1942, 14, 96-99.—The operation, briefly described, separates the prerolandic from the postrolandic cortex. The prerolandic area is concerned with the projection of the self into the future. After the operation, the patient loses his self-critique, is more easily satisfied, and lacks the social sense. The superego completely vanishes, and nothing remains but an already patterned behavior based upon the operations of the former superego. The frontal lobe no longer experiments and plans, and thus no longer is frustrated. The basis of conflict is gone. No possibility of psychosis exists. Two cases are cited illustrating changes in symptomatology following lobotomy.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4859. Yacorzyński, G. K., & Davis, L. Modification of perceptual responses in patients with unilateral lesions of the frontal lobes. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 493-494.—Abstract.

4860. Yerbury, E. C. Report of the Division of Mental Hygiene. *A. R. Comm. ment. Hlth, Mass.*, 1940, 42-78.—This report deals with: (1) general functions of the Division of Mental Hygiene; (2) the child guidance clinics, with a description of the localities served, report of the social service and of the psychological service; (3) the educational program, including staff conferences, conferences with school personnel, lectures to the general public, and instruction of students within the Division of

Mental Hygiene; and (4) research activities, including a full listing of all publications deriving from the work of the Division and institutions connected with the Division.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

4861. Yerbury, E. C., & Newell, N. Factors in the early behavior of psychotic children as related to their subsequent mental disorder. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 47, 70-76.—56 hospitalized psychotics under 19 years of age who were considered normal mentally prior to the onset of their illness provide the basis for this study. Data were derived from hospital records and records of social agencies as well as from visitation in 35 homes. Search was made for information about early personality patterns and environmental influences that could serve as a guide in diagnosis and treatment of children seen in guidance clinics. 75% were dementia praecox cases, 4% manic-depressives, and 21% organics. The early personality traits in order of incidence in the 44 functional cases (33 submissives and 11 aggressives) are listed. The personality pattern of the organic type proved almost identical with that of the aggressive functional type. The important factor in all functional cases was found to be their social immaturity. Distinctive personality patterns which were observed include the seclusive, the perfectionist, and the aggressive. Hereditary factors of instability or mental disease were present in 80%: adverse social and cultural factors, in 50%; adverse prenatal conditions, in 55%; and serious illnesses in early life, in 60% of the cases.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4862. Zubin, J. The effect of electroshock therapy on "interference" in memory. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 511-512.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 4650, 4651, 4689, 4695, 4737, 4745, 4746, 4756, 4757, 4863, 4946, 4952, 4959, 4992, 5009, 5041, 5047, 5060, 5065.]

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

4863. Beck, S. J. Stability of the personality structure. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 512.—Abstract.

4864. Bellak, L. An experimental investigation of projection. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 489-490.—Abstract.

4865. Carvalhal Ribas, J. Psico-diagnóstico de Rorschach. (The Rorschach test.) *Rev. clín. S. Paulo*, 1942, 11, 31-34.—An explanation is furnished of the manner in which the Rorschach investigator interprets number of responses, reaction time, individuality of response, and content. The parts played by good or poor form, color, and movement responses in relation to color responses, are discussed as important personality indicators.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4866. Cattell, R. B. Attitude fluctuation as a measure of the 'W' factor. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 484-485.—Abstract.

4867. Deutscher, M. Ratings of personality traits in a clinical situation as indices of school

adjustment. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 458-459.—Abstract.

4868. Fiske, D. W. The relation between physique and measures of intelligence, temperament, and personality in superior adolescent boys. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 459.—Abstract.

4869. Hanawalt, N. G. Facial expressions in painting, sculpture, acted poses, and candid camera shots. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 469-470.—Abstract.

4870. Heinichen, —. Beziehungen zwischen Körperbau und Charakter; Beobachtungen an einer psychologischen Prüfstelle. (Relations between body-build and personality; observations at a psychological testing station.) *Dtsch. Militärarzt*, 1941, 6, 43-46.—Kretschmer's system is reviewed. Of a group containing 123 leptosomes, 43 pyknics, 47 athletics, and 84 mixed types, 115 S's were taken as typical. Temperament and nature were without exception as would be expected according to Kretschmer's typology. Three cases are described. The rapidity with which measurements can be taken is said to make constitutional study essential to the evaluation of personality.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4871. Hertz, M. R. The validity of the Rorschach group method. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 514.—Abstract.

4872. Hertzman, M. A comparison of the individual and group Rorschach tests. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1942, 6, 89-108.—The subjects of the experiment were 200 male college students divided into 2 groups of 100 each, equated roughly for age, national derivation, and socio-economic background. A comparison is made between the results for group 1 who were given the tests individually in the usual fashion and group 2 who were examined by the Harrower-Erickson group test method. The most marked differences between the two techniques were a marked reduction in the total number of responses, fewer shading responses (both absolutely and relatively), a higher form percentage, and a lower absolute level of color response in the group test situation. Whole answers, human movement responses, and relative proportion of color responses to each other and to total responses were about the same in both groups. Of the various Rorschach "signs" of adjustment and maladjustment, only 2 major ones differed significantly between the two tests: FC equal to 0 or 1 occurred more frequently in the group test, and FM/M greater than 2 was more frequent in the individual. When all factors are considered, the results in the two situations are sufficiently similar to indicate the feasibility of employing the group test for screening purposes.—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

4873. Holt, R. R. Level of aspiration as ego defense. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 457.—Abstract.

4874. Horne, B. M., & McCall, W. C. A study of some local factors affecting students' scores on the Minnesota Personality Scale. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 257-266.—241 freshmen men and

144 freshmen women at the University of South Carolina were given the Minnesota Personality Scales. In the factors of morale and family relations these South Carolina students appeared to be better adjusted than the norms for the scale derived from Minnesota students. The morale scale difference is attributed to the fact that the South Carolina students showed more limited acquaintance with the strengths and weaknesses of American social institutions than the norms of the Cooperative Tests of General Proficiency in the Field of Social Studies. The difference in family relations scores is attributed to the lack of large cities in South Carolina. In the remaining several sub-scales the students from the two states were strikingly similar.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

4875. Jennings, H. H. Sociometric measurement of personality. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 457-458.—Abstract.

4876. Jones, H. E. The Adolescent Growth Study. VI. The analysis of voice records. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 255-256.—As one of the procedures in the Adolescent Growth Study, voice records were taken for each subject in a standardized situation. Personality ratings based on vocal records will be correlated with ratings derived from observational and other sources. A clinical evaluation of one case is presented; it includes Moses' "blind" interpretation of a voice record and Piotrowski's "blind" interpretation of two Rorschach records of the same subject.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

4877. Krout, M. H. A differential study of manual autistic movements. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 487-488.—Abstract.

4878. Landis, C., & Bolles, M. M. Personality and sexuality of the physically handicapped woman. New York: Hoeber, 1942. Pp. xii + 171. \$3.00.—100 physically disabled women between the ages of 17 and 30 years were studied by means of a standardized interview and the Rorschach. The subjects had been handicapped to varying degrees by one of four types of physical disability—orthopedic, spastic, cardiac, or epileptic—at or before the age of thirteen. The authors conclude that no one personality pattern is associated with any particular kind of disability. The main difference between the normal and the handicapped woman is the greater psychosexual immaturity of the latter. This seems more closely related to the closeness of parental ties and the age of onset of the disability than to the degree of handicap or disfigurement.—*L. B. Heathers* (Smith).

4879. Ligon, E. M. A psychogenic program of character development. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 474-475.—Abstract.

4880. Moses, P. J. The study of personality from records of the voice. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 257-261.—21 features of the voice which have proved to have suggestive value in the interpretation of personal characteristics are identified and described.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

4881. Moses, P. J. Social adjustment and the voice. *Quart. J. Speech*, 1941, 27, 532-536.—In studying social adjustment and adaptability on the basis of the voice two problems must be distinguished: "(a) the problem of differentiating groups of characters in the schizoid and the cycloid constitution . . . , and (b) the problem of the changes within a single character which cause changes in adaptability." Such matters as the disguised voice and the significance of pitch and loudness are briefly discussed in general terms.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Brown).

4882. Piotrowski, Z. A. On the Rorschach method of personality analysis. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 480-490.—A discussion and evaluation of the Rorschach method.—*E. H. Rodnick* (Worcester State Hospital).

4883. Roback, A. A. Personality traits as due to cross-inheritance. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 477.—Abstract.

4884. Rodnick, E. H., & Klebanoff, S. G. Projective reactions to induced frustration as a measure of social adjustment. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 489.—Abstract.

4885. Sperling, A. A comparison of the Human Behavior Inventory with two other personality inventories. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 291-297.—The Smith Human Behavior Inventory, the Bell Adjustment Inventory, and the Clark Thurstone Inventory were given to 107 students in elementary psychology at the College of the City of New York. Similar positive coefficients of intercorrelation were found among the 3 scales.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

4886. Thomsen, A. Anticipation of future income by college students and the implications for adjustment. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 460.—Abstract.

4887. Tomkins, S. S. The limits of material obtainable in the single case study by daily administration of the Thematic Apperception Test. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 490.—Abstract.

4888. Weisskopf, E. A. Influence of time factor on Rorschach performance. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 515.—Abstract.

4889. Weisskopf, E. A. The influence of the time factor on Rorschach performances. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1942, 6, 128-136.—Increasing use of the group Rorschach method raises the problem of the validity of the results of the test given under pressure of time. A preliminary investigation utilized 10 subjects, each of whom was given the test once under normal conditions and once with an exposure of only 10 seconds for each card. The personalities revealed differed in many respects, but the number of cases is too small to reveal significant trends. Most of the changes appear to be in the direction of greater impulsiveness with the shorter exposure. The short performance may prove to be the better diagnostic method, eliminating forced, artificial responses. One possible interpretation is that the short method may reveal a deeper layer of the

personality, less modified by the superego; or it may reflect the subject's reaction to pressure—either specifically to pressure of time or to pressure in general. The short Rorschach might prove of value in defense work and the armed services by helping to predict the reaction of the subject to a tense situation.—*E. M. L. Burchard* (Temple).

4890. White, R. K. A quantitative analysis of Hitler's speeches. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 486-487.—Abstract.

4891. Whitman, E. C. The role of the father in the development of the personality of the stutterer. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 476.—Abstract.

4892. Wolff, W. "Graphometry": a new diagnostic method. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 456.—Abstract.

4893. Wyatt, F. Formal aspects of the Thematic Apperception Test. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 491.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 4711, 4735, 4760, 4763, 4777, 4788, 4814, 4840, 4856, 4915, 4945, 4983, 4994, 5008, 5034, 5052, 5055, 5059, 5061.]

GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES (incl. Esthetics)

4894. Asch, S. E. Understanding versus suggestion in the social field. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 466-467.—Abstract.

4895. Benedict, R., & Ellis, M. Race and cultural relations: America's answer to the myth of a master race. *Probl. Amer. Life*, 1942, No. 5. Pp. 60.—This is one of the Resource Units, sponsored by the National Council for the Social Studies and the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, to give the secondary-school teacher of social studies access to recent research findings. Part I, analysis, was prepared by R. Benedict and includes the following topics: the nature of the problem, race, racism, a short history of racism, and relation of racism to cultural and religious conflict. Part II, teaching aids, by Ellis, is outlined as follows: significance of the problem, anticipated outcomes in terms of pupil behavior, problems and questions teachers might use in starting a study of this problem, suggested activities, evaluation, professional bibliography, and list of films.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

4896. Bennet, J. B. The essence of morale. *Milit. Rev.*, *Fort Leavenworth*, 1942, 22, No. 85, 50-52.—The morale of an army is its "attitude toward any particular objective." Since war deals with destruction of an enemy, morale is directed toward that end. The qualities which make for an ideal fighting attitude are patriotism, loyalty, hope, confidence, zeal, aggressiveness, perseverance, pride, courage, sacrifice. The responsibility for building these qualities lies with every officer. The process whereby the officer can accomplish his task is divided into education, classification, welfare, physical

conditioning, individual training, equipment, recreation, unit training, comradeship, and the support of weapons, command, and staff. The prime product of such a process will come to feel that he is an integral part of a great team, fighting for a great purpose, under the leadership of persons feeling a responsibility for him.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

4897. Bernard, L. L. Recent discussion regarding social psychology. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 48, 13-28.—Recent discussion in social psychology has emphasized especially the social situation as the primary determinant of the behavior treated in social psychology and has turned attention to the behaviorist point of view, which stresses the physiological and neurological mechanisms underlying the conditioned response to psychosocial stimuli. The social-interactionist school of social psychology has countered with a re-emphasis upon the symbolic and communicatory processes and also with a methodological protest against the mere mechanical measurement and testing at the expense of sociological interpretation and sympathetic insight. Both schools have contributed toward the growth of an autonomous science of social psychology. Bibliography of 44 items.—*D. L. Glick* (Arlington, Va.).

4898. Brickner, R. M. The German cultural paranoid trend. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 544-546.—The diagnosis of paranoia is made upon the dominant segment of German culture. It has been the theme of German action since Bismarck. In the management of group paranoia, experience with individuals must be drawn upon. The understanding of the paranoid nature of the enemy, will give a glimpse of the goal toward which a vast educational program must strive after the war is won.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4899. Carlson, H. B., & Harrell, W. Voting groups among leading congressmen obtained by means of the inverted factor technique. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 51-61.—The congressional voting in 1939 of 17 leading representatives and 17 senators was subjected to factor analysis. It appears that "party affiliation is most important in determining the manner of voting in the House of Representatives, with 5 factors, 2 of which are specifics, of lesser significance. In the Senate, the important determining factor seems to be New Deal-anti New Deal in nature, rather than the party affiliation as such. Five other factors, of considerably greater complexity than those involved in the House of Representatives, were isolated. From this it would appear that there is much greater individuality present in the voting of the senators than there is among the representatives."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

4900. Crissman, P. Temporal change and sexual difference in moral judgments. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 29-38.—50 behavioral items were evaluated for "wrongness" by 2 groups of university students of both sexes, in 1929 and in 1939. On the whole, no significant difference was found between the groups in their evaluation of lying, cheating, dis-

honesty, the morality involving face-to-face relationships, and crimes against persons and property. 40 of the 50 items were rated more severely by the women than by the men.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

4901. Day, D. D., & Quackenbush, O. F. Attitudes toward defensive, cooperative, and aggressive war. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 11-20.—A behavior scale was constructed to measure simultaneously attitudes toward defensive, cooperative, and aggressive war. A sample of University of Mississippi students was found (1938-39) to be, on the whole, very much in favor of a defensive war, relatively opposed to aggressive war, and only slightly in favor of a cooperative war. Southern students and urban residents tended to be slightly more in favor of war than, respectively, northern students and rural residents.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

4902. Dietrich, D. H. Attitudes toward social change of Gallup poll youth and adult populations. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 467.—Abstract.

4903. Drake, R. M. Work book in social psychology. Fredericksburg, Va.: Author, 1942. Pp. 46. \$0.50.—This work book is based on Britt's *Social psychology of modern life* (see XV: 3064). For each chapter in the latter, questions, problems, and projects are presented for the student to work on.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

4904. Ewing, T. N. A study of certain factors involved in changes of opinion. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 63-88.—The experimental data lead to the following conclusions: (1) "The greater the difference between the subject's opinion and the propagandist's opinion the greater the change tends to be." (2) When this difference is small the change is usually in the direction away from the propagandist's opinion. (3) The subject's judgment of the material depends upon the degree of opposition of the intent of the propagandist and the bias of the subject. (4) "When the bias of the subject and the intent of the propagandist are in the same direction change of opinion is facilitated." (5) The greater the interest and information involved, the less the change of opinion. (6) If the propaganda material seems to be unbiased, logical, authoritative, and in agreement with the subject's experience, change of opinion is facilitated. (7) Originally negative changes persist to a greater degree than do originally positive changes. (8) "Atypicality of opinion is positively related to certainty of opinion."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

4905. Farnsworth, P. R. Methodologies in the study of musical eminence. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 469.—Abstract.

4906. Fromm, E. Should we hate Hitler? *J. Home Econ.*, 1942, 34, 220-223.—One may differentiate two kinds of hatred: the character-conditioned or irrational and the reactive or rational. The former means destructiveness or hostility which has become a part of personality; it could be described as a "continuous readiness to hate." The latter hatred

is situationally created; it "comes into existence as a reaction to an attack and ends with the cessation of this attack." Love is the opposite of character-conditioned hatred but the premise of rational hatred. Rational hatred is essential to triumph over fascism; it will arise from concern for what we love and want to protect. We need "people whose primary motive is their love for a better world, whose hatred is rooted in this very love."—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

4907. Garber, W. Propaganda analysis—to what ends? *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 48, 240-245.—Propaganda analysis cannot fruitfully proceed through the piecemeal dissection of pieces of propaganda followed by the application of static classification devices. The dynamic characteristics of the "field" in which a propaganda plays its role are fundamental in determining the meaning of the specific techniques employed. The approach of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis and Lasswell's method of content analysis are criticized from this point of view.—*D. L. Glick* (Arlington, Va.).

4908. Hanks, L. M., Jr. Blackfoot and western European cosmology in its relation to control of the world. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 447.—Abstract.

4909. Harding, J., & Cantril, H. Gauging the nation's morale. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 449.—Abstract.

4910. Hartshorne, C. Elements of truth in the group-mind concept. *Social Res.*, 1942, 9, 248-265.—That humans look to a group for security is intelligible without superimposing upon the concept of group either the idea of dominant-monad or that of a super-individual willing its own destiny. There is proposed the concept of "divine group mind," the unequivocal superior of either man or nation, in order to avoid abstract individualism or abstract collectivism.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4911. Hegge, T. G. The significance of measurements of adjustment in the institutional and school situation. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 47, 58-69.—The Rating Scales for Adjustment developed at the Wayne County Training School are discussed from the points of view of definition of degree of adjustment, precision of instrument, meaning of score, practical use of record, prediction of future adjustment, and use by other organizations. The 2 scales are concerned with the attitudes of the child and his relationships with the social environment. Such aspects of adjustment are covered as cooperation and antagonism toward those in authority and toward other children, acceptable or unacceptable manner of work, whether honest or dishonest, conforming or aggressive, happy or unhappy, outgoing or withdrawn, emotionally stable or unstable.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4912. Helleberg, V. E. The social self: the star in the human comedy; an evolutionary social psychology sketch. Lawrence, Kan.: Author, 1942.

Pp. x + 116. \$2.00.—This book is a sketch of an evolutionary social psychology in which the ideas of George H. Mead and John Dewey permeate throughout. The author presents it in 12 chapters beginning with a preliminary survey which is followed by chapters on feeling, image and its functions, symbols, some of the functions of meaning, organized and organizing activities, biological individual controlled, the growth and guidance of public opinion, democracy, control of emotions, science, and a final flashback over the development of civilization and of the human individual imbedded in it.—K. S. Yum (Chicago).

4913. Hughes, T. H. *Psychology and religious truth*. New York: Macmillan, 1942. \$2.25.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This book is a study of the influence of the new discoveries in psychology upon religion. There are chapters on psychology and the origin of religion, psychology and Christology, psychology and the doctrine of the future life.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

4914. Hutt, M. L. *Classroom and clinical measurement of social maturation*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 465-466.—Abstract.

4915. Hyman, H. *The psychology of subjective status*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 473-474.—Abstract.

4916. Jones, V. *The nature of changes in attitudes of college students toward war over an eleven-year period*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 484.—Abstract.

4917. Katona, G. *Psychological studies of inflation and inflationary expectations*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 468-469.—Abstract.

4918. Katz, D. *The global consciousness of the American people*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 450.—Abstract.

4919. Kerr, W. A. *The measurement of home environment and its relationship with certain other variables*. *Stud. higher Educ., Purdue Univ.*, 1942, No. 45, 5-43.—This paper reports the construction and statistical analysis of a home environment scale designed for group administration. The preliminary scale items are presented, and the results of tests of item validity are reported. The reliability of the scale is found, by three methods, to be .91, .89, and .84. Tests of the validity of the scale agree in indicating a high degree of validity. On the basis of profile analysis, factor analysis, and average intercorrelations, the items are grouped in four sections: cultural, aesthetic, economic, and miscellaneous. The three specific sections are found to measure statistically different aspects of home environment, their average attenuation-corrected intercorrelation being .61. Correlations between the scale and several other variables (personality adjustment, intelligence, social attitudes, vocational attitudes, educational achievement) are reported. Several uses of the scale are suggested. Bibliography of 42 items.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

4920. Kornhauser, A. W. *Some relationships among attitudes pertaining to the war*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 449.—Abstract.

4921. Langhorne, M. C. *Sectional differences in the answers of college students to questions of race*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 89-97.—Students of western universities are more liberal in their attitudes toward the negro and the Indian than are southern students. Both groups rate the Indian higher than the negro. Neither sex nor year in college has any consistent influence upon racial attitude.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

4922. Maier, N. R. F. *Goal-motivated versus frustration-instigated social movements*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 466.—Abstract.

4923. Meenes, M. *A comparison of racial stereotypes of negro college students in 1935 and in 1942*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 467-468.—Abstract.

4924. Murphy, J. *The primitive character of poetic genius*. *Man*, 1942, 42, 37-41.—Poetic imagination restores awareness of the senses to sights and sounds of nature, and approaches the primitive mind which is near to that of the animal and is determined by instinctual needs. Poets, like savages, use word pictures that image the concrete world; both abhor generic terms. Great questions and characters of reality distinguish civilized poetry.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4925. Myers, C. S. *Engineering and aesthetics*. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1942, 16, 120-124.—It is the duty of the engineer to provide beautiful objects as well as useful ones. The psychologist realizes that what is pleasing is not necessarily beautiful. The aesthetic principles are: proportion, balance, rhythm, harmony, symmetry, contrast, and unity. These are physical properties for the most part, and may even be mathematically described. The psychological aspects of beauty are tied up with personalization, existence per se rather than for practical worth. Practical and aesthetic ideas are "simultaneously inimical to one another." Thus the engineer must consult with the artist to produce a beautiful building. He cannot ignore the lessons which aesthetics has to teach, since a useful building does not have to be beautiful.—R. L. Solomon (Brown).

4926. Osgood, C. E. *Impact of war on a nationalistic frame of reference*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 451.—Abstract.

4927. Pendell, E. [Ed.] *Society under analysis: an introduction to sociology*. Lancaster, Pa.: Jacques Cattell, 1942. Pp. 711. \$4.00.—This is an elementary textbook, written by twenty-one sociologists. It includes chapters on psychological principles, personality, social control, and leadership.—I. L. Child (Yale).

4928. Rees, H. E. *A psychology of artistic creation as evidenced in autobiographical statements of artists*. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1942. Pp. x + 209. \$2.35.—"The author undertakes an

interpretation of the creative process in the arts in terms of four principles of Gestalt psychology: integration, adjustment, purposive differentiation, and Prägnanz. Supporting statements are quoted from the writings of various artists in the fields of music, literature, painting, sculpture, architecture, and dancing. Educational implications are emphasized throughout the book, the discussion opening with a question regarding the relation of 'Art, School, and Society.' —A. Anastasi (Queens).

4929. Sargent, S. S. Case studies of attitudes toward the war and peace. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 450.—Abstract.

4930. Seidman, J. M. The effect of social change on morale. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 482.—Abstract.

4931. Shor, J. Morale cues in war communiques. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 486.—Abstract.

4932. Smigel, E. O. The place of sociology in the army. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1942, 26, 503-511.—There is a definite field of work for the sociologist in studying and advising on the sociological problems affecting the army. Some of these are: military morale, race and religion, sex life of the soldier, housing, ennui, criminal and penal procedure, propaganda, liaison work.—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

4933. Stagner, R. Some factors related to attitude toward war, 1938. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 131-142.—Employing a new attitude scale, a tendency was discovered for men under 40 to be more opposed to war than older men, and for women to hold still stronger anti-war attitudes. Labor and professional men were found consistently more pacifistic than clerical and business men, while veteran's group membership, military training, and conservative political affiliation made for higher militarism. Militaristic men characteristically held military preparedness and neutrality laws to be the most effective preventative measures, while the anti-war block expressed the necessity for "taking profits out of war." —F. W. Finger (Virginia).

4934. Stagner, R. Peace plans: popular reactions to a scientific program. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 451-452.—Abstract.

4935. Stagner, R., Brown, J. F., Gundlach, R. H., & White, R. A survey of public opinion on the prevention of war. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 109-130.—Short questionnaires on the subject of war prevention were completed by 2308 subjects. The data are presented and considered with respect to sex, age, education, income, occupation, politics, membership in organizations, and military training.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

4936. Stagner, R., & Katzoff, E. T. Fascist attitudes: factor analysis of item correlations. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 3-9.—A fascist attitude test, touching on nationalism, imperialism, militarism, racial antagonisms, anti-radicalism, and middle-class consciousness, was given to 100 randomly selected college students. Factor analysis of the data revealed that the fascist attitude is an integration of 3

separable uncorrelated factors: aggressive nationalism, protection of property rights, and lack of sympathy for the unfortunate.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

4937. Stratton, G. M. Cooperation and violence: their psychological source and interlacing. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 445.—Abstract.

4938. Tannous, A. I. Group behavior in the village community of Lebanon. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 48, 231-239.—The group rather than the individual is the center of community life in the Lebanon village. The behavior of individuals in various life-situations is mainly an expression of their group patterns. Three main groups predominate in village life: the family, the church, and the community as a whole. Identification with each of these entities is shown by such indexes as proverbs, swearing expressions, names, addressing others, marriage, and patterns of conflict and co-operation.—D. L. Glick (Arlington, Va.).

4939. Trecker, H. B. Evaluative criteria for group work. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1942, 26, 424-429.—Social group work is both method and experience. Six basic assumptions are presented, and evaluative criteria are suggested in terms of the behavior of agencies, of leaders, and of the group.—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

4940. Van Tuyl, M. C. Patterns of religious thinking among 835 college students. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 482-483.—Abstract.

4941. Wright, M. E. A profile measure of morale. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 449.—Abstract.

4942. Youngs, G. R. A selected bibliography on marriage, the family, and sex education; for pastors, religious educators, and counselors. *Relig. Educ.*, 1942, 37, 232-240.—This bibliography comprises 210 titles, most of them books. Each book is keyed as to specific topic, and as to whether it is suitable for the average reader or primarily of value for the student, minister, or religious educator.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

[See also abstracts 4620, 4641, 4698, 4705, 4711, 4724, 4728, 4763, 4811, 4821, 4866, 4999, 5005, 5018, 5026, 5051, 5066.]

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

4943. Alper, B. S. [Dir.] Young people in the courts of New York State. *Legisl. Docum.*, Albany, N. Y., 1942, No. 55. Pp. 309.—This is the fifth report of the joint legislative committee to investigate children's court jurisdiction in the State of New York. Major recommendations refer to the children's court and youthful offenders. Others suggest that a state-wide system of youth courts be not created now, that the Youth Court Act of the American Law Institute be not adopted by the State, that the Borstal system be studied with a view to adopting some of its features, and that a division of crime prevention be created.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

4944. Berrien, F. K. Pupillary responses as indicators of deception. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 504-505.—Abstract.

4945. Burger, F. E., Nemzek, C. L., & Vaughn, C. L. The relationship of certain factors to scores on the Terman-Miles Attitude Interest Analysis Test. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 16, 39-50.—Study of masculinity-femininity scores of 120 adult male criminals (mostly sex offenders) reveals that the older criminal and the criminal with a broken home background tend to be more feminine. On the other hand, the more intelligent and the car-owning criminal, as well as the recidivist, tend to be more masculine. Factors unrelated to M-F scores are: marital status, number of children, employment, education, parents' birthplace, religion, siblings, welfare aid, church attendance, and movie attendance.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

4946. Butler, F. O. The defective delinquent. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 47, 7-13.—39% of the admissions to a California institution for mental defectives from 1931 to 1941 were defective delinquents. According to definition such individuals are subnormal intellectually, have decided antisocial tendencies, and possess definite psychopathic attributes. Frequency tables separated by sex of these 1500 defective delinquents show: age; IQ; maintenance status; nationality of parents; home situation; disease, alcoholism, etc. in family history; type of delinquency; sterilization; and case disposition. Average age for both sexes is between 12 and 20, and IQ between 50 and 70. Boys usually are committed because of stealing, and girls because of sex offenses. 74% of the boys and 86% of the girls were sterilized. Under parole, 24% of boys and 35% of girls adjusted with at least fair success.—M. W. Kuenzel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4947. Cardwell, M. G. The physical and environmental basis for a-social behaviour. *Med.-leg. Rev.*, 1940, 8, 38-48.—The following causal factors for the personality failure of an offender are discussed: imperfect hereditary equipment, environment, malnutrition and physical defects, endocrines, syphilis, early psychoses, and toxic states.—J. E. Zerga (U. S. Employment Service).

4948. Clinard, M. B. The process of urbanization and criminal behavior. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 48, 202-213.—The incidence of urban characteristics in the life-experience of property offenders and non-offenders from areas of varying degrees of urbanization was found to be a significant factor. Rural offenders had greater mobility than nonoffenders, their attitudes toward others tended to be impersonal, and they were not generally incorporated into the community where the offense occurred. Networks of criminal relationships were found to vary directly with the amount of urbanization of the areas from which offenders came, with delinquent gangs not an important factor in the lives of farm offenders but more so among village offenders. Rural offenders were legal criminals but not criminals in a sociological sense. Definite organized

criminal behavior was the outstanding characteristic of the city offenders. Predominance of personal relationship and informal social control in farm and village areas prevents the existence of a separate criminal culture, and without the presence of criminal social types the volume of crime by rural residents will continue to be small as compared with that of residents of more urban areas.—D. L. Glick (Arlington, Va.).

4949. Evjen, V. H. Delinquency and crime in wartime. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1942, 33, 136-146.—Though statistical substantiation is not yet available, juvenile offenses seem to have increased since the beginning of the war while adult offenses have decreased. Juvenile offenses increase because of broken homes, shelter life, black-outs, increased money in circulation, etc. Adult offenses decrease because adults are being drawn into the armed forces and defense industries, leading to a sense of social participation previously denied them.—L. M. Hanks, Jr. (Bennington).

4950. Glueck, E. T. Wartime delinquency. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1942, 33, 119-135.—In England juvenile delinquency has increased, most pronouncedly among those of border-line intelligence. This is attributed to relaxation of familial authority, diminished effectiveness of agencies of control, greater social mingling of all classes of people, and the greater psychological prominence of murder and loot during a war. To combat this trend Youth Committees have been formed in many localities; they have incorporated youths in civilian defense, provided after-school and evening recreation, and inaugurated camps for holidays in the country. Suggestions are made for a comparable program in wartime America with the plea that social agencies be not curtailed but expanded.—L. M. Hanks, Jr. (Bennington).

4951. Habbe, S. Treatment programs in training schools. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 439.—Abstract.

4952. Johnstone, E. L. The relation of mental deficiency to delinquency. *Fed. Probation*, 1942, April-June.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Mental deficiency as well as delinquency is not the result of any single or clear-cut cause; the latter is rarely due primarily to the former. Offenses of defectives are mostly against persons or property and usually minor in nature. Defectives are readily caught; many are scapegoats. Due to overcrowded conditions of institutions for the defectives, troublesome feeble-minded are frequently charged with delinquency and sent to corrective institutions even though they don't belong there. In general, the rehabilitative process for the subnormal delinquent is not necessarily as difficult as that for the normal or superior delinquent.—M. W. Kuenzel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

4953. Linder, R. M., Chapman, K. W., & Rinck, E. C. The development of a group Rorschach technique in a Federal penal institution, with special reference to the problem of psychopathic personality. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 513-514.—Abstract.

4954. Lunden, W. A. *Statistics on crime and criminals; a handbook of primary data.* Pittsburgh: Stevenson & Foster, 1942. Pp. 280. \$5.00.

4955. Mendoza, J. R. *Sociología criminal: la criminalidad venezolana.* (Criminal sociology; Venezuelan crime.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1942, 4, 85-92.—The author makes a plea for the reform of the criminal law of Venezuela, pointing out the need of renovating it in order to fit it to more modern social conditions.—J. W. Nagge (Emporia State).

4956. Plant, J. S. *Immediate difficulties and challenges in the problem of delinquency.* *Welf. Bull., Ill. St. Dep. publ. Welf.*, 1942, 33, No. 5, 7-8.—Delinquency is a social problem, and the delinquent requires group outlets. The delinquent is the sensitive indicator of the pressures put upon children by the present-day way of life. Treatment of delinquency necessitates the searching spirit and the light of understanding.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4957. Polanski, N. A. *The prison as an autocracy.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1942, 33, 16-22.—Using the questionnaire method, convicts were interviewed who had been in other penal institutions to determine important environmental factors in prison for inmates. Positive correlations were found between liking the administration, quality of the food, quality of the amusement, work and athletic programs, and contentment. The severity of discipline was inversely related to liking for administration and degree of contentment, and directly related to squabbling among inmates. In view of the greater importance of the administration than of the fellow inmates, prisons are concluded to be autocratic institutions.—L. M. Hanks, Jr. (Bennington).

4958. Riemer, S. *Theory and quantitative analysis in criminological research.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 48, 188-201.—Measurement of probabilities and crime risks attached to various attributes of the individual replace, in current criminological literature, the concept "cause." This article stresses the need for theoretical guidance of empirical research entailing a network of hypothetical and verified statements pertaining to the level of cause-and-effect relationships. Correlation of random attributes or configuration of attributes with crime should be replaced by conscious search for significant units which may be assumed as active in the process of causation. Assumptions are required as to the interaction between the various factors involved, containing an interpretation of the causal sequence. Statistical verification will have to be limited to the measurement of probabilities which gain sociological significance in their relation to a theoretical framework of causal relations. To achieve close co-operation between theory and statistical verification, it is attempted to indicate the mutual relationship between the theoretical concept of the ideal type, on the one hand, and the hypothetical average and the operational definition, on the other.—D. L. Glick (Arlington, Va.).

4959. Vold, G. B. *Un ensayo sociológico sobre el problema de la deficiencia mental como factor en la clasificación de los delincuentes.* (A sociological examination of the problem of mental deficiency as a factor in the classification of delinquents.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1942, 4, 49-57.—The problem of mental deficiency is an old one in criminology. This factor was probably overrated as a cause of crime in the past. Recidivism is more frequently found in the more intelligent parolees than in the less intelligent ones. Cultural factors seem to be of great importance in the etiology of crime.—J. W. Nagge (Emporia State).

[See also abstract 5045.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

4960. [Anon.] *The psychology of troops in defense.* *Milit. Rev., Fort Leavenworth*, 1942, 22, No. 85, 50-52.—This is an account of an article from the *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitung* as taken from *Memorial del Ejercito de Chile*, 1941, September-October. The real nature of battle, with full, accurate description, should be given all those with lack of battle experience. The tenseness of the situation and the inevitability of the unexpected should be emphasized. The danger of mental degeneration is greatest with those never in battle; men used to the contingencies of battle have high morale. In defense a well-organized mind is prerequisite, and maintaining touch with home and group ideals is important. The doctor who has knowledge of psychology can help the commander, through advice on treatment of fear psychoses, through calling attention to little matters which may alleviate fear. Panic may be turned to victory by the brave example of a commanding officer who has kept his mind "in intimate contact with the hearts of his men."—R. L. Solomon (Brown).

4961. Armstrong, H. G. *The effects of altitude on the flyer.* *Int. Clin.*, 1942, 5, No. 1, 35-45.—In a survey of the literature it is shown that severe cold causes the flyer to become sluggish. With decreasing atmospheric pressure, expansion of body gases along with oxygen deficiency and nitrogen-bubble formation may bring about itching, hot and cold sensations, pain, visual disturbances, and unconsciousness. It is impossible to retain consciousness by supplemental oxygen alone above 47,000 feet; and at 63,000 feet, body fluids of an unprotected pilot would boil.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

4962. Bauer, L. H. *The examination and selection of aviators.* *Int. Clin.*, 1942, 5, No. 1, 1-15.—Under personality, there are studied heredity, history, temperament, and intelligence; depressed, unstable patterns, tenseness, dullness, or sluggishness disqualify. Equilibrium tests include gait, station, eyes open and closed, and one-foot balance. Vision is the most important of the aviator's senses; information given by the labyrinth is uncertain

for the pilot because of after-sensation. In vision, acuity, depth perception, peripheral field, accommodation, color discrimination, and ocular-muscle balance are tested. Simple and complex reaction time have been discarded as of no value; but serial and coordination R.T. have given promising results although this kind of test may be too complicated.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4963. Bills, M. A. [Ed.] *The application of psychological tests to the selection, placement, and transfer of clerical employees.* *Rep. Comm. Tests Life Off. Mgmt Ass.*, 1942, No. 6. Pp. 28.—"The Committee views the report as a practical handbook of test score interpretation for those whose job it is to select, place, promote, and in other ways 'guide' clerical employees." Topics discussed are: the functions of tests in initial selection, placement, and transfer of clerical employees; the varieties of tests having practical value in office personnel procedure; what a personnel director has to know about tests; criteria of success in clerical work; test score interpretation; and methods by which the small company may secure the advantages of a large-scale testing program. There is a bibliography of L.O.M.A. literature on testing and selection.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

4964. Bingham, W. V., & Rorty, J. *How the Army sorts its man power.* *Harper's Mag.*, 1942, No. 1108, 432-440.—The methods used by the Army classification system to place men in positions according to their abilities, training, and interests are presented from a non-technical viewpoint. Examples of individual cases indicate how a man is tested, interviewed, observed by his superiors during the basic training period, and is finally placed in the type of service for which he is best suited. All men are observed as closely as possible throughout their entire career so that reassignment to other work is possible, as well as assignment to officers' candidate school. Suggestions are offered as to the postwar value of this gigantic personnel system.—*E. B. Knauf* (Brown).

4965. Blum, M. L., & Russ, J. J. *A study of employee attitudes toward various incentives.* *Personnel*, 1942, 19, 438-444.—The authors measured the attitudes of 286 workers toward the following five widely used incentives: salary, security, hours of work, and advancement. They found that advancement and job security rank well ahead of the pay envelope as factors in over-all morale.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

4966. Bues, H. W., & Harrell, T. W. *Psychometrics in the Army.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 454-455.—Abstract.

4967. Burt, C. *Psychology in war: the military work of American and German psychologists.* *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1942, 16, 95-110.—The author describes critically and in detail the chief developments which have occurred in Germany and America, particularly in regard to the allocation of recruits, the selection of officers, methods of training, and the psychological effects of environ-

ment and discipline. The account of German military psychology is based on a review in the *Psychol. Bull.* (see XV: 3942).—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

4968. Burtt, H. E. *Principles of employment psychology.* (2nd ed.) New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. xii + 568. \$3.75.—Most of the work in the field of personnel psychology since publication of the first edition in 1926 (see I: 671) has consisted of extension of the existing general principles, and so this revision involves no radical change in topics covered. The various chapters, however, are completely rewritten and new methods and illustrative materials incorporated. Selected references are placed at the end of each chapter. The techniques of correlation and derivation of regression equations are placed in two appendices. The topics covered are: pseudo-psychology, history of scientific vocational psychology, types of mental tests (64 examples), techniques of mental testing, criteria, subjects used in evaluating tests, special capacity tests, intelligence, interests, rating scales, miscellaneous determinants of vocational aptitude, trade tests, and job analysis.—*H. F. Rothe* (Minnesota).

4969. Case, H. W., & Pennington, L. A. *A note concerning a new course in military psychology.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 253-256.—The Department of Psychology at the University of Illinois offers a two-hour course entitled Military Psychology; only junior and senior men enrolled in Advanced Military Science and Tactics are eligible. The purpose of the course is "to present an applied and a very practical discussion of selected military problem-situations which entail the utilization of techniques essentially psychological in nature." (See also XVI: 4154).—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

4970. Coombs, C. H. *A factor analytical approach to job families.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 452.—Abstract.

4971. Crissey, O. L. *Test predictive of success in occupation of job-setter.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 436.—Abstract.

4972. Drake, C. A. *The exit interview as a tool of management.* *Personnel*, 1942, 18, 346-350.—This is a discussion of the values and techniques of interviewing employees who are discharged or quit their jobs. As a basic instrument of personnel control the exit interview is gradually winning wide acceptance.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

4973. Driver, R. S. *Training as a means of improving employee performance rating.* *Personnel*, 1942, 18, 364-370.—The overemphasis on rating scales and the underemphasis on rater training has stimulated the author to list and outline the advantages and disadvantages of seven systems of rater training.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

4974. Ferree, C. E., & Rand, G. *Wartime lighting.* Parts I & II. *Person. J.*, 1942, 21, 68-77;

107-117.—There are two aspects of wartime lighting: lighting for efficiency and lighting for protection. The first usually involves the use of high intensities which are fatiguing unless well-diffused and protected from glare by glare baffles or louvers. Figures are given showing (1) a fixture to be used above machines giving protection from glare, and (2) a louvered direct-indirect fixture suitable for use in a hospital ward to give lighting comfortable to the patients and yet confined well to the room so that it may be used during blackouts. In blackout lighting, both visual acuity and visibility must be considered in selecting the color of lights to be used. For instance, blue light cannot be focused at more than 20 feet by the normal eye. Lights of medium wave lengths give greater acuity, for the same intensity, than either blue or red lights. This is significant because the intensity determines in large part the distance at which the light can be seen. In hot climates, ventilation becomes a serious problem when the English type of blackout is used, i.e. dark curtains. A variable illuminator is described by use of which the intensity of light can be controlled to meet blackout requirements.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Minnesota).

4975. *Flanagan, J. C. The selection and classification program for aviation cadets (aircrew—bombardiers, pilots, and navigators).* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 229-239.—Requirements and tests for pilot, navigator, and bombardier are described.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

4976. *Gosden, V. J. Absenteeism at a Midlands munition factory.* *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1942, 16, 125-133.—The principle reasons for absence from work are certified and casual illness. Absences are highest on Mondays and Saturdays, least on Fridays. Younger workers are most guilty in short period absences. Part-time workers are absent less than full-time employees.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

4977. *Irwin, R. R. Lockheed's full testing program.* *Person. J.*, 1942, 21, 103-106.—The Otis Test of Mental Ability, the Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale, mechanical aptitude, clerical, and trade tests are used in the selection of employees at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Temperamental maladjustment was the cause of misfits in 80% of the cases. Two-thirds of the employees who had to be terminated in 1941 had shown adverse test results but had been taken on because of the great need for workers.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Minnesota).

4978. *Kriegsmann, G. Vorschläge zur Erziehung genauerer Ohrbefunde bei der Musterung.* (Proposal for a more accurate diagnosis of ear-condition at registration.) *Dtsch. Militärarzt*, 1941, 6, 152-155.—Of 323 new men in an artillery division, 51 required ear cleaning before hearing was rated perfect. Severe conditions, such as middle-ear inflammation, were found in 41 soldiers; 7 others suffered tympanum lesions. Exact hearing tests and otoscopic examination should be administered to recruits.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4979. *Lawshe, C. H., & Moutoux, A. C. Industrial training classification test: Forms A and B.* Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1942. 6¢ per copy; specimen set 15¢.—The purpose of this test, one of the Purdue Vocational Tests, is given in the preliminary manual as follows: it "is designed to select those persons who are most likely to profit from an industrial training program. It is designed to evaluate an individual's ability to read simple measurements and solve simple arithmetical problems involving fractions, decimals, and the conversion of decimals to common fractions." The test is self-administering and has a time limit of 35 minutes, which is usually more than adequate. Reliability coefficients, as determined by correlating scores on Form A with those on Form B, varied from .73 to .94, depending upon the range of ability within the groups tested. For the total of 195 cases including all the groups γ was .83. Percentile norms are given for various groups.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

4980. *Liljencrantz, E. Problems in the selection of aviators.* *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1942, 13, 107-120.—Present selection methods presuppose voluntary entry into aviation. The physical standards that are in existence insure sound physical health. The actual special visual, cardiovascular, and psychiatric standards are discussed. Fitness for high altitudes and ability to withstand high accelerations and fatigue are also important factors. In spite of the high physical standards, 25% of the students fail flight training. Intelligence, interests, biographical material, and temperament as well as psychomotor and perceptual abilities have been investigated in relation to aptitude in flying. The Naval selection procedure at the time of writing the article is described.—*C. Pfaffman* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

4981. *Maxcy, E. C. Understanding people in work relationships.* *Personnel*, 1942, 18, 371-376.—The author outlines the findings of psychological and sociological research as related to the improvement of supervisor-worker relationships.—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

4982. *McFarland, R. A. The psychological aspects of flying with special reference to problems of selection.* *Int. Clin.*, 1942, 5, No. 1, 16-34.—Most air disasters are due to pilots' errors. Aptitude tests of World War I are discussed in relation to the requirements for successful pilots. An outline is presented of the steps in standardizing tests for predicting flying ability and for measuring flight performance. Results with various tests are reviewed, with emphasis upon the importance of criterion studies.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4983. *Meltzer, H. Explorations in humanizing relations of key people in industry.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 517-529.—This is a discussion of the nature of key people in industry, the development of interdependent or democratic leadership, efficiency vs. effectiveness in management, possibilities for developing leadership, and provisions

for maintenance of improved relations.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

4984. *Meltzer, H.* The psychologist's contribution to industrial morale. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 434.—Abstract.

4985. *Miles, D. W., & Wilkins, W. L.* Psychological examining of recruits for the U. S. Marine Corps. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 437.—Abstract.

4986. *Oakley, C. A.* Accident prevention in industry. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1942, 16, 111-124.—The best procedure is as follows: (1) good first aid, so that little accidents do not become serious; (2) stopping potentially dangerous practices in factories; (3) improving working conditions generally; (4) training new workers to do jobs in the best possible way; (5) re-training old workers who have accidents, or directing them into safer tasks; and (6) giving particular attention to workers who are temporarily distracted mentally, and to those who are stupid or perverse and a danger to themselves and others.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

4987. *Owen, H. F., Stevason, C. C., McComb, H. G., & Hume, C. D.* Technical information test for machinists and machine operators. Chicago: Test Service Division, Science Research Associates, 1942.—According to the preliminary manual prepared by J. Tiffin, editor of the Purdue Vocational Tests (of which this is No. 2), the purpose of this test is "to aid industry and vocational schools in determining the amount of machine shop knowledge possessed by applicants or students. The test yields a total overall score for general achievement in machine shop practice and separate sub-scores for the operation of the lathe, planer and shaper, grinder, milling machine, and general bench work. . . . In addition, the 'profile' resulting from the test sub-scores provides a basic consideration for promotion or transfer or in the formation of a 'utility unit.'" The test is composed of 133 items, is self-administering, and requires 50 minutes. There are a self-scoring form as well as separate machine scoring answer sheets. Reliabilities (odd vs. even) for each sub-score and for the test as a whole, computed for the scores of 200 students in vocational high schools, each of whom had had a minimum of 720 hours of practical instruction in machine shop, are as follows: grinder operator, .90; bench worker, .87; planer and shaper operator, .89; lathe operator, .80; milling machine operator, .85; and total score, .96.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

4988. *Poppen, J. R.* The effects of cold and high speed on the flyer. *Int. Clin.*, 1942, 5, No. 1, 60-67.—High speed, if unaccompanied by wind blasts or severe deceleration, is easily endured. On sudden change of direction, however, "redding" or "black-out" may occur, perhaps due to local ischemia of retinal vessels and stagnation of cranial circulation rather than to draining of blood from the brain. As to temperature, insulation alone can preserve comfort only to 20°C.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

4989. *Powell, N. J., & Levine, H.* Reliability of the civil service oral examination. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 385-393.—99 of the 138 candidates for the position of junior psychologist were given both the regular, and immediately thereafter a special experimental oral examination; the panel in each case included 3 qualified examiners. The difference in the rating of the candidates on the two examinations varied from 0 to 14%, with a median difference of 5%. Although this difference is small absolutely, it constitutes 1/5 of the effective range of ratings. The r between the two ratings for the 99 S's was .26. The agreement among the members of each panel was high. It is suggested that two examinations with fewer examiners on each panel would produce greater reliability.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

4990. *Pugh, W. S. [Ed.]* War medicine: a symposium. New York: Philosophical Library, 1942. Pp. 565. \$7.50.—This book is a compilation of 57 articles reprinted from 16 medical journals. Most of the articles deal with medical and surgical topics. Of interest to psychologists are the following contributions: aviation medicine in the navy, by R. T. McIntire; principles of aviation medicine, by A. L. Barach; physiology and high altitude flying, by J. F. Fulton; high altitude flying and deep sea diving, by A. R. Behnke, Jr.; fatigue in aircraft pilots, by R. A. McFarland; malingering, by A. G. Hulett; shamming night-blindness, by N. B. Harman; the psychopath in the armed forces, by W. H. Dunn; and selective service psychiatry, by D. M. Bullard.—*A. Chapanis* (Aero-Medical Research Laboratory, Wright Field).

4991. *Seidenfeld, M. A.* Limited service personnel in the Army: a program of training for service. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 437-438.—Abstract.

4992. *Selling, L. S.* The feeble-minded motorist. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1942, 98, 834-838.—Of 1000 referred cases seen at the Traffic Clinic, 305 were found to have IQ's between 43 and 72. At the higher levels of this group, clinical evaluations helped determine the final diagnosis. Lack of knowledge of traffic laws, limited judgment, inability to grasp instructions in ordinary training centers, poor condition of cars due to low economic level, all contribute to make the feeble-minded driver a poor driver. Group tests for driving license candidates are inadvisable unless evaluated by persons with trained clinical judgment.—*R. Goldman* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

4993. *Selling, L. S.* Treatment of traffic offenders. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1942, 3, 247-250.—The treatment of traffic offenders is an example of the way in which psychiatry has recently been extended to contact with relatively normal individuals. Excluding the small percentage of offenders who show major psychiatric deviations or who are organic cases, the largest group is made up of individuals with a bad attitude toward the traffic situation. The most successful type of treatment is the interview, wherein the traffic problem is carefully presented and the individual's deficiencies are explained. The results

of this and other forms of treatment have been highly satisfactory.—*C. E. Henry* (Western Reserve).

4994. Starch, D. An analysis of the careers of 150 executives. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 435.—Abstract.

4995. Thompson, C. E. Predicting success of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* salesmen. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 435.—Abstract.

4996. Tinkelman, S. Civil service test item preparation: a case study. *Publ. Person. Quart.*, N. Y. C., 1942, 3, 57-74.—The principles discussed relating to the preparation and revision of items are: locate and utilize fully promising source material; items should have one and only one best answer; the correctness of the key answer should not depend unduly upon the context from which the item was derived; the "none-of-the-foregoing" option should be used with caution; items to test language usage should not require unusual proof-reading skill on the part of the candidates; items should appear pertinent to the job; items should be presented in situational form; reference should be made to the current scene; items should be concerned with real problems of more than minor importance; the control of test items should not reflect unfavorably upon public employees; liberal use should be made of quotation marks; criticism by a colleague reviewing the test should never be rejected; where it is difficult to write five options to an item, a new approach at the point of the question should be attempted; the level of difficulty of the items should be adjusted to the test population.—*H. Haasheer* (Blockton, Iowa).

4997. Yoshioka, J. G. A direction-orientation study with visitors at the New York World's Fair. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 3-33.—Studies of the behavior of museum visitors are summarized. This report deals with the behavior of a sample of over 3000 visitors to one building at the N. Y. World's Fair. Each visitor who was studied was traced from the time of his entrance to the time of exit. "The dominance of right or left turns at an entrance seems to be due to the responses of visitors to a particular attraction . . . rather than to their fixed behavior pattern." Analysis of entrance-exit relationships revealed 3 types: the direct, in which visitors tended to leave by the first exit in the route; the circuit, in which visitors were either strongly resistant to exits or little interested in the exhibits; and the reversible, which indicated the role of an external factor. The most frequent routes between entrance and exit exhibited were the direct route (from direction-orientation), the complete circuit (from exploratory tendency), and the direct route with a divergence (from the interplay of direction-orientation and attraction of exhibits). Direction-orientation and exploratory tendency thus influence the behavior of visitors in an exhibit hall; the enhancement of the latter by the attractiveness of exhibits may modify or dominate direction-orientation.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

4998. Zerga, J. E. A new test of finger dexterity. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 417-419.—Description of a simple test based on requirements of certain industrial skills of the finger dexterity type.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

[See also abstracts 4658, 4674, 4779, 4797, 4831, 4833, 4870, 4896, 4932.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

4999. Arsenian, S. Changes in attitude of college students. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 483-484.—Abstract.

5000. Beers, F. S. The examiners office of the university system of Georgia. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 233-242.—The chief job of the Bureau of Standards is to set up standardized course examinations for the basic curriculum for all state supported colleges. Correlation between these Southeastern Aptitude Examinations and the A.C.E. Psychological Examinations scores yields a median value of .90.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

5001. Bell, J. E. Religious counseling of the abnormal college student. *Relig. Educ.*, 1942, 37, 195-202.—The requirements of a program of religious counseling for individuals who may be abnormal are discussed. The author relates specific instances of students whose neurotic breakdown involved religion.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

5002. Berdie, R. F. An aid to student counselors. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 281-290.—A checklist of 33 items has been developed at the University of Minnesota as a method of more quickly establishing rapport between counselor and student and to aid in defining the student's problem. The checklist items can be scanned more rapidly by the counselor than the 218 items on the Minnesota Personality Test and serve to isolate quickly problems for further investigation. In addition to the statistical evidence, the author gives a few cases to show how the checklist was used successfully.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

5003. Churchill, R. D., Curtis, J. M., Coombs, C. H., & Harrell, T. W. Effect of engineer school training on the Surface Development Test. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 279-280.—In a previous study (see XVI: 2447) it was found that intensive training in mechanical courses does not significantly increase mechanical aptitude test scores. The Surface Development Test used in the present study is similar to other mechanical aptitude tests. Scores on this test before, and nine weeks after, intensive training in a drafting class at an Enlisted Men's Engineer School showed significantly greater improvement than the scores of a control group. The contradiction between the results of the two studies is probably due to the greater amount and intensity of the training given the students of the present study.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

5004. Clark, B. How to talk to teachers about remedial reading problems. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1942,

19, 336-351.—The teacher, with her more intimate knowledge of the child, is in a position to adapt the suggestions of the various specialists to fit the individual child. Faulty visual function is only one of many possible basic factors, and therefore cannot be expected to show a high correlation with reading disability. Some children can compensate for visual handicaps and become good readers in spite of them. The teacher need not know the details of a child's visual disabilities but only their extent and how she may assist the child to develop reading readiness.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).

5005. Crissy, W. J. E., & Pedersen, R. A. The wartime role of the college sophomore; a report of the 1942 sophomore testing program. *Cooper. Test Serv. Publ. Measmt Guid.*, 1942, 2, No. 3. Pp. 40.—This reports a study of the opinions of a nationwide group of college sophomores regarding their functions in wartime and an appraisal of the talents of these students. A review of the influences of the war on different college problems is presented. The results of the study indicate, among other things, that about half of the students believed they could best serve their country by continuing their education; about a sixth of the men felt they could be of more service by becoming aviation cadets; few believed their best service would be enlisting as army privates or naval seamen. Despite wartime conditions, students indicated considerable stability in their vocational plans. The data furnished should assist colleges in utilizing individual and group test results for bringing about a better adjustment of their students; the data should provide a frame of reference in the light of which local data may be interpreted and should be suggestive of guidance projects that might be undertaken to assist students in learning the requirements of various wartime roles they may be called on to fill.—*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

5006. Cutts, N. E. The education of exceptional children: the mentally handicapped. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1941, 11, 261-276.—This is a review of the literature for the past five years under the following headings: historical development of education for the mentally handicapped, identification and selection for special education, non-verbal abilities in identifying the mentally handicapped, provisions for special education, curriculum adjustment, progress of pupils, occupational preparation and placement, the training of teachers, summary of research in the field, needs for further research. There are 107 titles in the bibliography.—*M. Keller* (Butler Hospital).

5007. Davis, F. B. Fundamental factors of comprehension in reading. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 499-500.—Abstract.

5008. Deabler, H. L. The use of Murray's "need psychology" in college personnel work. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 431.—Abstract.

5009. Doll, E. A. Social age as a basis for classification and training. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 47, 49-57.—Maturational periods for items of the Vineland Social Maturity Scale from infancy to

adulthood are compared with item performances in terms of social age for feeble-minded subjects. Representative curves demonstrate the periods and conditions for which training is most likely to be effective in the case of both normals and feeble-minded. Thus, the scale suggests not only the direction but also the timing for instruction in social education and habit training. It provides a basic educational psychology which in principle may be extended to all instruction based on individual differences in biogenetic evolution.—*M. W. Kuensel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

5010. Drought, N. E. Success in college of students from experimental high schools. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 430-431.—Abstract.

5011. Dunlap, J. W. Evaluation of data in a personnel program. *J. Amer. Ass. colleg. Registr.*, 1942, 17, 493-503.—The college registrar should be a personnel officer, and is in a position to contribute valuable data to the student, the counselors, and other college officers. The author suggests ways in which high school grades, test scores, and other college data may be utilized in the counseling program with prospective or incoming students. Suggestions are also made for the use of these and subsequent records in the educational and personal guidance of students.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

5012. Eaton, M. T. A study of Indiana University withdrawals. *Bull. Sch. Educ., Ind. Univ.*, 1942, 18, 5-17.—(*Educ. Abstr.* VII: 965).

5013. Feingold, G. A. Behavior patterns of incorrigibility. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 439-440.—Abstract.

5014. Ferguson, L. W., & Crooks, W. R. Some characteristics of the quality point ratio. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 111-118.—"This study of the characteristics of the quality point ratio (QPR) was undertaken in order to provide information that would be useful in connection with research pertaining to the prediction of scholarship from college entrance examinations." "The quality point ratio is obtained by dividing the total number of quality points received by the total number of registered credits." The 4-year records of 341 graduates from the same university were examined. The distributions of the QPR's were essentially the same for the 8 semesters of the 4-year period, although that for the last semester showed a shift to the high end of the distribution. The mean QPR showed a gradual increase from the first to the eighth semester. Scholastic aptitude test scores correlate most highly with QPR during the first two semesters. They become less important with each succeeding semester. "This would again point to the desirability of developing other tests . . . which would more adequately measure factors contributing to success and failure at the more advanced scholastic levels." —*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

5015. Finch, F. H. A comparative study of the academic ability of students attending high school

in 1923 and in 1942. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 432.—Abstract.

5016. Hahn, M. E. Levels of competence in counseling—a post-war problem for student personnel work in secondary schools. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 243-256.—The teacher's level of counseling competence is very narrow because the teacher is trained primarily as a classroom teacher and cannot handle the complex interrelated data. The vocational specialist's level of counseling stresses pure job analysis at the expense of man analysis. The clinical counselor's level is characterized by intensive graduate training in a basic type of personnel work that aids in focusing the findings of other workers.—W. F. Madden (Middlebury).

5017. Hollinshead, M. T. Newer trends in measurement. *Binet Rev.*, 1942, June.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] No longer is education just the acquisition of skills and knowledges but of attitudes, interests, adjustment, growth, and like processes. For appraising this program, newer instruments than the conventional tests of learning ability and school achievement are needed. Mentioned are a few of these new evaluation instruments.—M. W. Kuenzel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

5018. Hudgins, C. V., & Numbers, F. C. An investigation of the intelligibility of the speech of the deaf. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1942, 25, 289-392.—The purpose of the study was to identify speech errors, to classify recurrent errors, and to determine the relative effects of each type upon speech intelligibility. Speech samples from 192 deaf pupils, aged 8-20 years, from two oral schools for the deaf were analyzed. Two general types of error appear: errors of articulation (consonants and vowels), and errors of rhythm. "Approximately 21% of all consonants and 12% of all vowels were malarticulated by 192 deaf children." "The importance of speech rhythm for speech intelligibility among deaf pupils is indicated by the fact that sentences spoken rhythmically correct have almost a four-to-one chance of being understood over those spoken with incorrect rhythm." "Methods which emphasize the training of the articulatory organs to the neglect or exclusion of the breath-control mechanism fail in the basic purpose of speech training; namely, that of establishing an integrated speech mechanism." Speech is a dynamic process; it cannot be broken down into static positions and isolated movements. Suggestions for teaching are given.—F. M. Teagarden (Pittsburgh).

5019. Jacobsen, O. I. Eye-movement habits in reading instrumental and vocal music. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 499.—Abstract.

5020. Johnson, A. P. The prediction of scholastic achievement for freshman engineering students at Purdue University. *Stud. higher Educ. Purdue Univ.*, 1942, No. 44. Pp. 22.—The following data were obtained on 244 freshmen engineering students at Purdue: 57 test scores from 19 psychological and physical tests, decile of high-school graduating class, number of hours devoted to study, 15 personal

data items. The data indicate that the test group is representative of the class from which it was drawn. Compared to comparable groups elsewhere for whom published data were available, the group as a whole is superior in space visualizing ability and numerical facility, and inferior in verbal facility. Scores on the Strong blank indicate interests most like production managers and engineers and least like artists, psychologists, ministers, etc. In predicting grade-point averages "the personal data items studied did not have any significant predictive value." A multiple regression equation combining scores on the Iowa Mathematics Training Test, the Cooperative Intermediate Algebra Test, the Thurstone V factor, and deciles of high-school graduating class gave the best prediction of first-semester grade-point averages ($r = .79$), and predicted first-year averages almost as well. The inclusion of scores on A.C.E. Psychological Examination improved the latter prediction slightly.—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

5021. Kayfetz, I. A frame of reference for the organization and administration of character education in the elementary school. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1942, 10, 206-227.—This formulation is an outgrowth of the analytical study of two recent surveys of character education conducted in the City of New York educational system. "The conception of character education expounded . . . can be summarized in the following schematic outline, which is self-explanatory. It is founded upon an organicistic, purposive and integrative view of social development, with democratic education as the chief means and moral responsibility as the standard of values." —H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5022. Kennedy, H. A study of children's hearing as it relates to reading. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1942, 10, 238-251.—Although this investigation indicates that there is no ready answer to the problem of the relationship between reading and hearing, the following findings appear significant. (1) There is clear evidence of a developmental change in hearing, both in acuity and discrimination. (2) Articulation test data lend support to the concept that one reacts to a whole pattern rather than to the parts. The greatest relationship between hearing and reading is in individuals with a high frequency loss, above 2048 d.v. Significantly, the most common test of hearing in education does not measure hearing in the high frequencies.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5023. Laleger, G. E. The vocational interests of high school girls. *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1942, No. 857. Pp. vi + 102.—The Strong Vocational Interest Blank and the Mansion Occupational Interest Blank for Women were administered to 703 girls in the Brooklyn public high schools. Both inventories were statistically reliable, but correlations between the two inventories were generally low. Scores on the two inventories were compared with occupational choices, economic status, and intelligence. Little relationship was found. Bibliography of 49 titles.—L. Birdsall (College Entrance Examination Board).

5024. Larsen, R. P., Wittenborn, J. R., & Giesecke, E. G. Factors contributing to achievement in the study of first semester college German. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1942, 10, 265-271.—Freshmen who had just completed one semester in German were given the elementary Cooperative German Test and the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test. Two groups markedly discrepant in German achievement were matched in scholastic aptitude. When scholastic aptitude is held constant, students having high German achievement scores tend to have significantly higher scores on the English Training Test than students having low German achievement scores. They do not have Foreign Language Aptitude, High School Content Examination, and Iowa Silent Reading rate and comprehension scores significantly higher than the latter. Scores on the tests employed in this study as measures of memory, reasoning, attention, and perception revealed no relationship to either high or low achievement in German.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5025. Lowenfeld, B. A comparative study of braille and talking book reading. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 433.—Abstract.

5026. Mason, H. M. Effects of attitudes of high-school teachers of social studies upon attitudes of their pupils. *Stud. higher Educ. Purdue Univ.*, 1942, No. 45, 45-65.—(1) Two matched groups of students in a midwest metropolitan high school were taught by liberal and conservative teachers respectively. The former group gained slightly in liberalism, as measured by an adaptation of the Harper Social Study; the latter group lost slightly; the difference between group changes was reliable. (2) 554 students of 29 teachers in 23 rural high schools were studied. Personal data were obtained from teachers and pupils, and measurements were made by a test of information about contemporary affairs and by the Wrightstone Scale of Civic Beliefs. Pupils of more liberal teachers gained reliably more in liberalism than did pupils of less liberal teachers. Teachers' information was less closely associated to pupil changes. Teachers who rated themselves as believing most in the pupil's right to his own convictions had most effect in changing pupils' attitudes. Liberalism of teachers was found to be associated with certain community differences. The relationships of several items of pupils' personal data to initial scores on measures of attitudes and information are reported. Factors "that produce greater contemporary-affairs information tend also to produce liberalism."—G. R. Thornton (Purdue).

5027. Moffie, D. J. Intelligence, personality and self-analysis. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 431-432.—Abstract.

5028. Pace, C. R. Implications from the psychology of learning for common school practices in evaluation. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 429-430.—Abstract.

5029. Rainier, R. N., Rehfeld, F. W., & Madigan, M. E. The use of tests in guiding student nurses. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1942, 42, 679-682.—80 student

nurses, given the Iowa reading test, averaged in the 3rd quarter for college freshmen, but fell below average in the rate-of-reading section. Correlations with course-grades in nursing school were .43 for high school average, .42 for American Council Psychological, .33 for Iowa reading comprehension, and .18 for Iowa silent reading scores. If all nursing candidates below average in one respect were eliminated, the student body would be unduly reduced. Guidance must be employed to lead each individual to make the most of her abilities.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

5030. Rhinehart, J. B. Some effects of a five-year developmental experiment sponsored by a private social agency in a public school. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1942, 10, 200-205.—In this investigation trained workers attempted to teach the children of 500 families enrolled in a cooperative program correct dietary and sleep habits. The parents of the children were shown the importance of encouraging their children to maintain regular routines and schedules compatible with accepted health standards. Trained leadership in play and recreation was also provided. When initial ratings were compared with final ratings, it was found that the children had improved in (1) dietary and sleep records, (2) social development as measured by number of companions, (3) character growth as measured by the assumption of increased responsibility to both self and home, (4) emotional adjustment, (5) home attitudes.—H. W. Karn (Pittsburgh).

5031. Rodeheaver, N., & Grim, P. R. Tests in civics and citizenship. Part II. *Social Educ.*, 1942, 6, 222-224.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This is a bibliography of tests of various aspects of knowledge and attitude in the field of government. The objectives of the test, school grades for which it is suited, and a critical comment accompany each title.—W. F. Madden (Middlebury).

5032. Rubisoff, R. Interest-values in relation to occupational attitudes and vocational choice. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 436-437.—Abstract.

5033. Smith, E. R., Tyler, R. W., & others. *Appraising and recording student progress*. New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. xxiii + 550. \$3.00.—This is Volume III of *Adventure in American education*, the 5-volume report of the Progressive Education Association's Commission on the Relation of School and College. About nine-tenths of the content is devoted to Part I, development and uses of evaluation instruments; Part II discusses recording for guidance and transfer. The commission felt the need of measures other than the more usual ones of "accretions of knowledge and proficiency in the use of skills," and an evaluation staff undertook the task to which the bulk of this volume is devoted. The various objectives to be measured are analyzed, and there is presented a description of each instrument and its development. The objectives are aspects of thinking, social sensitivity, appreciation, interests, personal and social adjustment. Tables

pertaining to the various chapters appear in the appendix.—*A. H. MacPhail* (Brown).

5034. **Strang, R.** Explorations in reading patterns. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 500.—Abstract.

5035. **Super, D. E.** *Dynamics of vocational adjustment*. New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. viii + 286. \$3.00.—This book, a general survey of the field of vocational guidance, was written from the point of view of the counseling needs to be met and of the tasks to be performed. Sociological and historical forces exerting an influence on guidance concepts and techniques are discussed in such chapters as: occupations and American traditions, economic factors in vocational adjustment, vocations and leisure, hazards of unemployment, and the organization and administration of vocational guidance. Intelligence, aptitude, and personality and interest as factors in vocational adjustment are treated in individual chapters. Finally, the nature of vocational counseling, the methods of making a vocational choice, job entry and job adjustment are discussed. The book was designed as a text in elementary vocational guidance courses but is expected to serve as a general contribution. Reading references are provided at the close of each chapter.—*A. Burton* (Calif. State Personnel Bd.).

5036. **Super, D. E.** The place of aptitude testing in the public schools. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 267-277.—To aid the student in making his curricular and consequent vocational choices aptitude tests are necessary in addition to examination of marks, hobbies, and interests. Aptitude tests should be given when choices are to be made such as the change from grammar school to junior high or high school, and from high school to college. The counselor must have an adequate background of study and experience to interpret these tests properly.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

5037. **Tangney, H. F.** A study relating to the change in newspaper reading interests of secondary school students since the entrance of the United States into World War II. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1942, 10, 195-199.—The evidence of this investigation shows that the entrance of the United States into World War II has influenced a change in the newspaper reading interests of secondary school students. This change is based on the marked increase of interest in illustrations, radio, war news, and headlines and by the marked decrease of interest in society news and fraternal news. The conclusion is further strengthened by the lesser, but significant, increased interest in foreign news and religion and decreased interest in sports, travel news, school news, scandal, market quotations, employment and labor news. In general, a greater change has appeared in the newspaper reading interests of girls than boys.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

5038. **Tenenbaum, S.** Attitudes and school status. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 483.—Abstract.

5039. **Troyer, M. E.** An analysis of certain evaluative procedures in the light of some commonly

expressed characteristics of democratic education. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 430.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 4715, 4867, 4886, 4979, 4989.]

MENTAL TESTS

5040. **Baxter, B.** On the equivalence of time-limit and work-limit methods. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 407-411.—It is hypothesized that (1) as there is a difference in the difficulty of material, in the first as compared to the second half of a test, time- and work-limit scores will not be equivalent, and (2) the greater the number of errors made by *S*, the less alike the scores will be. To investigate these two points, the Otis Self-Administering Test, Higher Examination, was taken by 46 university students, with special directions so that several work- and time-limit scores could be obtained. An analysis of the data leads to the conclusion that "with most tests . . . we should not expect the correlation between time- and work-limit scores to be over approximately 0.85 at the most." Still, this correlation is sufficiently high to indicate that the time-limit score measures the quality of the work as well. "It is this very nature of the time-limit score . . . which makes it particularly useful."—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

5041. **Bijou, S. W.** An experimental analysis of Arthur Performance Quotients. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 247-252.—70 boys between 9 and 15 at the Wayne County Training School were selected because of wide disparities between Stanford-Binet IQ's and Arthur Performance Quotients. 35 having high PQ's were matched according to Binet MA with 35 having low PQ's. Achievement test data, shop ratings, and estimates of personal-social adjustment were obtained. It is tentatively concluded that: (1) mentally retarded boys possessing extremely high PQ's are rated higher in personal-social adjustment than boys with extremely low PQ's; (2) boys with high PQ's consistently have high arithmetic ratings relative to reading; (3) PQ-IQ differences are related to reading and arithmetic achievement; (4) proficiency in non-academic subjects is directly related to performance rating, provided the Binet IQ's are above the middle moron category.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N.Y.).

5042 **Brown, Fred.** A comparison of the abbreviated and the complete Stanford-Binet scales. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 240-242.—300 kindergarten children were given the Stanford-Binet scale, Form L. A comparison between the complete and abbreviated scales of the MA's and IQ's warrants the conclusion that "the abbreviated form of the Revised Stanford-Binet Scale, Form L, (up to and including Year IX) may be used as a valid instrument for the measurement of general intelligence at the kindergarten level."—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

5043. **Hebb, D. O.** The McGill Picture Anomaly Series, M and N. Orange Park, Fla.: Author, Yerkes Laboratories, 1942. Pp. 34. Apply.—

Each series consists of 34 pictures in each of which there is something wrong, and the subject is required merely to point out the thing that is anomalous. The test is non-verbal, and remarks by the subject are to be disregarded. "It is not to be regarded as being in itself an adequate measure of intelligence, but is intended for use in intelligence-test batteries." Mean score, range, and SD are given for 41 random-selection subjects ranging in age from 17 to 60 years.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

5044. Hebb, D. O., & Morton, N. W. The McGill Verbal Situation: Series A and B. Montreal: McGill University, 1942. Pp. 19.—"The purpose of this test, together with the McGill Picture Anomaly Series, is to provide further material for testing the intelligence of adult subjects. . . . These new tests are not adequate to a rating of intelligence in themselves." Each series is made up of 25 items, 5 marked for omission in case a shorter series is desired. The reliabilities for a randomly selected group of 37 adults were .90 for the 20-item series and .92 for the 25-item series. A sample item is: "A man reading the paper said, 'It may mean business for this country, but still it's a terrible thing. What is it?'" Suggestions are given, for the administrator, of answers which rate plus and minus.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

5045. Maizlish, I. L. A comparison of the Stanford-Binet and Bellevue-Wechsler scales for adult offenders. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 472.—Abstract.

5046. Moffie, D. J. A non-verbal approach to the Thurstone primary mental abilities. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 35-61.—See XV: 3610.—*C. N. Cofer* (George Washington).

5047. Rabin, A. I. Wechsler-Bellevue test results in senile and arteriosclerotic patients. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 510.—Abstract.

5048. Reese, T. W., & Volkmann, J. Functional analysis and mental measurement. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 470.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 4691, 4728.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

5049. Beverly, B. I. The reactions of children and youth to wartime. *J. Pediat.*, 1942, 20, 665-672.—Child reactions to war depend on the morale of elders. Coordinating agencies must impress upon youth that there is something they can do well and that there is a place in society for them.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

5050. Committee on Psychological Problems of Children in War Time. Growing up in a world at war; emotional problems of children in wartime. Chicago: Institute for Psychoanalysis, 1942. Pp. 25. \$0.25.—This pamphlet discusses the problems of the child and adolescent in relation to the war and offers practical suggestions for safeguarding mental health.—*S. Rosensweig* (Worcester State Hospital).

5051. Conover, H. F. Children and war: a selected list of references. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1942. Pp. 21.—(*Educ. Abstr.* VII: 888).

5052. Conrad, H. S., & Jones, M. C. Some results from an "annoyance inventory" in a cumulative study of adolescents. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 475-476.—Abstract.

5053. Despert, J. L. Preliminary report on children's reactions to the war, including a critical survey of the literature. New York: Cornell University, Medical College, 1942. Pp. 92 + 10.—This report includes a critical survey of the literature on children's reactions to the war, especially from British sources, and presents preliminary results of an original study on anxiety and fear responses of a group of children under observation at the Payne Whitney Nursery School. The indications are that the evacuation of children presents serious problems which under most circumstances would militate against such action. It is particularly emphasized that children under five should under no circumstances be separated from their mothers. 10-page bibliography.—*S. Rosensweig* (Worcester State Hospital).

5054. Durfee, M. B. Use of ordinary office equipment in "play therapy." *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 495-503.—Ordinary office instruments such as the telephone, typewriter, and dictaphone encourage verbal play and often outlast childish playthings. The impersonality of the machine encourages free expression. The dictaphone in particular furnishes a medium for revealing phantasy thinking, makes conveniently available records of the child's exact expressions, and uniquely offers an objectification of the child to himself. A case is presented to show some of the applications of such an approach.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

5055. Hertz, M. R. Personality patterns in adolescence as portrayed by the Rorschach inkblot method: I. The movement factors. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1942, 27, 119-188.—There is a detailed discussion of the interpretation and significance of movement responses in Rorschach records, relevant literature being reviewed. 76 children were given Rorschach tests at 12 and at 15 years of age; this report deals with the human and animal movement responses elicited. In Tables 1 and 3 norms for M and C patterns are presented, and Table 2 gives norms for similar ages (12 and 15) reported by other investigators. Extensive statistical analyses of the data are presented and discussed and related to data in the literature. The results are summarized in terms of normality of distributions, norms, age differences, sex differences, variability of the groups, correlated patterns. "While children at 12 and 15 years of age exhibit many individual differences in their introversive capacities, older children are characteristically more introversive and more concerned with their inner urges and subjective experiences. Older children are more mature emo-

tionally. Girls show these traits more than boys." 70 references.—C. N. Coker (George Washington).

5056. Humphreys, P. A., & Hosey, G. A workbook in child psychology. (3rd ed.) New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1942. Pp. viii + 120. \$0.75.—This workbook contains 16 study units based on the 1942 edition of Morgan's *Child psychology* (see XVI: 3842), with optional exercises based on other books. Each unit includes selected reading assignments, suggestions for study, words and phrases to be understood, and study exercises. The study exercises have the form of tests (true-false, completion, matching, etc.); it is suggested that they first be answered tentatively on extra paper and filled in only after further re-reading of text and reference material, so that they function as a series of study guides.—E. B. Mallory (Wellesley).

5057. Huschka, M. The child's response to coercive bowel training. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1942, 4, 301-308.—Data relating to the analysis of a 3½-year old child whose presenting symptom was obstinate constipation and to the bowel training of 213 problem children are given. In the case of the former a definite relationship is established between the genesis of the neurosis and coercive bowel training. The group survey shows that over half of those reporting the time of initiation of toilet training had been started too early.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

5058. Kingsley, H. L. An analysis of public school pupils' selections of most important persons. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 434.—Abstract.

5059. Lerner, E., & Murphy, L. B. [Eds.] Methods for the study of personality in young children. *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1941, 6, No. 4. Pp. 298.—This monograph presents an account of the methods used in studying personality by several investigators at the Sarah Lawrence College Nursery School (E. Lerner, L. B. Murphy, L. J. Stone, E. Beyer, and E. W. Brown). While the report emphasizes the methods rather than the results, nevertheless many typical records of the reactions of the children are presented as well as interpretations of these records. The procedures described vary from observations made during nursery routine to those obtained in carefully controlled experimental situations. Murphy describes three different types of experiments in free play. The projective materials in these situations were: a set of miniature life toys, a group of 12 toys selected because of their sensory qualities, and plastics. Stone describes experiments in group play and in readiness for aggression and destruction. In the former the reactions of three children playing a game are recorded. In the latter the child is confronted with a number of balloons and given complete freedom in breaking them or playing with them. Experiments in active play techniques are described by Lerner. Two of these experiments were designed to produce frustration, while a third was designed to produce gratification. Experiments with marionettes as the

projective material are also described by Lerner.—L. Long (City College, New York).

5060. Levy, D. M., Rado, S., & Bender, L. The relationship of patient to therapist: a symposium. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 541-544.—In the therapeutic situation there is a varying degree of personal feeling on the part of the child in relation to the therapist depending upon the particular personalities of each and the particular method of treatment employed. The patient's attitude toward his physician is either realistic or neurotic. The attachment of the post-encephalitic child is that of a pest. A schizophrenic child makes a good relationship with the therapist. Many psychopaths are not capable of any type of relationship. The children who make close contacts with anyone are difficult, and the children who have to be "courted" are most helpful.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

5061. McKinnon, K. Consistency and change in behavior manifestations as observed in a group of sixteen children during a five year period. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 475.—Abstract.

5062. Pignattelli, M. L. A comparative study of mental functioning patterns of problem and non-problem children seven, eight, and nine years of age. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 440-441.—Abstract.

5063. Schachter, M. Los tratamientos de la enuresis infantil. (Treatment of child bed-wetting.) *Actualid. méd.*, Granada, 1942, 18, 13-17.—The values of various types of treatment of enuresis are discussed: local, including massage; drugs; endocrine therapy; and psychotherapy. Of primary import is gaining the confidence of the child and motivating him through rewards and positive assurance.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

5064. Skodak, M. A follow-up study of the mental development of children in foster homes. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 432-433.—Abstract.

5065. Strauss, A. A., & Werner, H. Disorders of conceptual thinking in the brain-injured child. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 96, 153-172.—The subjects were 20 mentally retarded children of the familial type, 20 showing evidences of brain lesion, and 10 normal controls. The following tests were administered: (1) Halstead's object sorting test, (2) an object matching test, and (3) a picture-object test. In comparison with the children in the two control groups the brain-injured children (1) selected more objects, (2) showed a significantly higher percentage of uncommon responses. (3) Their selection of objects seemed to be based particularly upon unusual or accidental or apparently insignificant details. (4) They were markedly attracted by properties of objects apt to elicit motor responses.—R. M. Stogdill (Columbus, Ohio).

5066. Wright, B. A. The development of the ideology of altruism and fairness in children. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 485-486.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 4637, 4677, 4678, 4813, 4861, 4876.]

American Psychological Periodicals

American Journal of Psychology—Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University. \$6.50. 624 pages annually. Edited by Karl M. Dallenbach, Madison Bentley, and Edwin G. Boring. Quarterly. General and experimental psychology. Founded 1887.

Journal of Genetic Psychology—Provincetown, Mass.: The Journal Press. \$14.00 per annum (2 volumes). 1000 pages annually. Edited by Carl Murchison. Quarterly. Child behavior, animal behavior, and comparative psychology. Founded 1891.

Psychological Review—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: American Psychological Association, Inc. \$5.50. 540 pages annually. Edited by Herbert S. Langfeld. Bi-monthly. General psychology. Founded 1894.

Psychological Monographs—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: American Psychological Association, Inc. \$6.00 per volume. 500 pages. Edited by John F. Dashiell. Without fixed dates, each number one or more researches. Founded 1895.

Psychological Bulletin—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: American Psychological Association, Inc. \$7.00. 665 pages annually. Edited by John A. McGroch. Monthly except August and September. Psychological literature, news, and proceedings. Founded 1904.

Archives of Psychology—New York, N. Y.: Columbia University. \$6.00 per volume. 500 pages. Edited by R. S. Woodworth. Without fixed dates, each number a single experimental study. Founded 1906.

Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: American Psychological Association, Inc. \$5.00. 560 pages annually. Edited by Gordon W. Allport. Quarterly. Founded 1906.

Journal of Educational Psychology—Baltimore, Md.: Warwick & York. \$6.00. 720 pages annually. Edited by J. W. Dunlap. Monthly except June to August. Research studies in learning and teaching. Founded 1910.

Psychoanalytic Review—New York, N. Y.: 64 West 56th St. \$6.00. 500 pages annually. Edited by Smith Ely Jelliffe. Quarterly. Founded 1913.

Journal of Experimental Psychology—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: American Psychological Association, Inc. \$14.00 per annum (2 volumes). 1040 pages annually. Edited by Samuel W. Fernberger. Monthly. Founded 1916.

Journal of Applied Psychology—Indianapolis, Ind.: C. E. Pauley & Co. \$6.00. 600 pages annually. Edited by James P. Porter. Bi-monthly. Founded 1917.

Journal of Comparative Psychology—Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins Co. \$14.00 per annum (2 volumes). 1000 pages annually. Edited by Roy M. Dorcus, Knight Dunlap, and Robert M. Yerkes. Bi-monthly. Founded 1921.

Comparative Psychology Monographs—Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins Co. \$6.00 per volume. 400 pages. Edited by Roy M. Dorcus. Without fixed dates, each number a single research. Founded 1922.

Genetic Psychology Monographs—Provincetown, Mass.: The Journal Press. \$7.00. 500 pages annually. Edited by Carl Murchison. Bi-monthly. Each number one complete research. Child behavior, animal behavior, and comparative psychology. Founded 1925.

Psychological Abstracts—Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: American Psychological Association, Inc. \$7.00. 700 pages annually. Edited by Walter S. Hunter and H. L. Ansbacher. Monthly. Abstracts of psychological literature. Founded 1927.

Journal of General Psychology—Provincetown, Mass.: The Journal Press. \$14.00 per annum (2 volumes). 1000 pages annually. Edited by Carl Murchison. Quarterly. Experimental, theoretical, clinical, and historical psychology. Founded 1927.

Journal of Social Psychology—Provincetown, Mass.: The Journal Press. \$7.00. 500 pages annually. Edited by John Dewey and Carl Murchison. Quarterly. Political, racial, and differential psychology. Founded 1929.

Psychoanalytic Quarterly—Albany, N. Y.: 372-374 Broadway. \$6.00. 560 pages annually. Edited by Bertram D. Lewin and others. Quarterly. Founded 1932.

Character and Personality—Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. \$2.00. 360 pages annually. Edited by Karl Zener and Charles Spearman. Quarterly. Founded 1932.

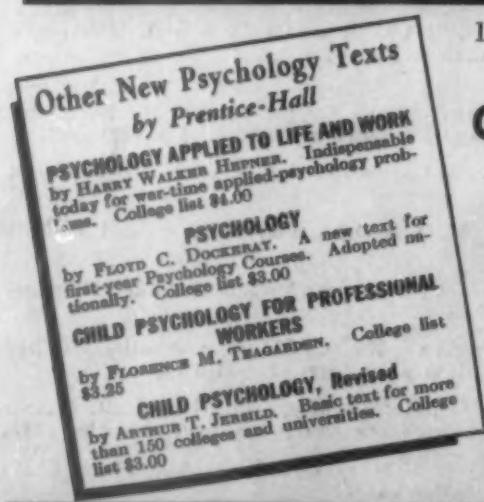
Journal of Psychology—Provincetown, Mass.: The Journal Press. \$14.00 per annum (2 volumes). 800-1200 pages annually. Edited by Carl Murchison. Quarterly. Founded 1936.

Psychometrika—Cincinnati, O.: Psychometric Society, 2539 Briarcliffe Ave. \$10.00. 320 pages annually. Edited by L. L. Thurstone and others. Quarterly. Quantitative methods in psychology. Founded 1936.

Psychological Record—Bloomington, Ind.: Principia Press. \$4.00. 500 pages annually. Edited by J. R. Kantor and C. M. Louttit. Without fixed dates, each number a single research. General psychology. Founded 1937.

Journal of Consulting Psychology—Colorado Springs, Colo.: American Association for Applied Psychology, Inc. \$3.00. 250 pages annually. Edited by Douglas Fryer. Bi-monthly. Founded 1937.

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